National Library Bibliothèque Nationale
JAN 6 1981
NEWSPAPER SECTION
SECTION DES JOURNAUX

NOT FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
POUR SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT
ORDER SECTION
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA
395 WELLINGTON ST.
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1A ON4

Monday, Dec 15, 1980
Ottawa, Canada
Vol. 13 No. 22

The Canadian INDIA TIMES

Single copy 35 cents (The national voice of Indo-Canadians)

Support sought

New Delhi (Reuter) - Dec. 7

The Soviet Union will be hoping to give a fresh boost to relations with its most important third world partner during President Leonid Brezhnev's four-day state visit to India.

The Soviet leader, who will be 74 this month, is making his first trip to India since 1973 at a time when Moscow's links with other non-Communist countries in Asia are under strain.

Diplomats in the Soviet capital believe the suspicions about the Kremlin's intentions provoked in Asia by events in Cambodia and Afghanistan have made it doubly important for the Soviet leadership to strengthen ties with India.

The Soviet Press has praised the Government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for recognizing the Soviet-backed Heng Samrin Government in Cambodia, and has described the Indian attitude to the Afghanistan question as "realistic and reasonable."

The Soviet view is that it is up to the West, China and Pakistan to halt their "aggression" against Afghanistan and give full recognition to its Government. Moscow's determination to maintain its commitment to Premier Babrak Karmal's Government in Kabul whatever the cost became clear when the Afghan leader went to the Soviet Union for a lengthy visit in October.

Faced with the Soviet view that time is on Mr. Karmal's side, Indian hopes of nudging Mr. Brezhnev into a more flexible position appear to be low.

Mrs. Gandhi, however, seems certain to resist any Soviet pressure for a full endorsement of the Soviet line, having said on the eve of Mr. Brezhnev's visit that ther Government remained opposed to interference in the internal affairs of any country.

She also has made clear that India wanted to continue normalizing relations with China, something the Soviet Union is anxious to prevent.

In the Soviet press Mr. Brezhnev's visit has been given an enormous buildup, with much emphasis on Soviet-Indian economic links.

The main economic interest in India, where the buildup to the visit has been less intense, is whether the Soviet Union will meet a request for increased oil deliveries next year to make up for cuts caused by the Iranian-Iraqi war.

Informed sources said the Soviet Union, despite a current squeeze on oil exports which is making it reduce or at best stabilize deliveries to most customers, probably would respond.

Afghan action defended

New Delhi, Dec. 10 (AP) - Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev told Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi yesterday that Moscow has noted "a certain normalization" in Afghanistan, according to a Soviet spokesman.

But he said the justification for keeping troops there is stronger than ever because of alleged U.S. escalation of tension.

"Mr. Brezhnev said at present we can note a certain normalization of the situation in Afghanistan... despite attempts of organizers of outside intervention to prevent this," Leonid Zamyatin said at a press conference on the two leaders' two-hour talk.

The summit came on the second day of Mr. Brezhnev's state visit to India, whose traditionally good relations with Moscow have been strained by the Soviet military presence in nearby Afghanistan.

"We are not planning to introduce any new troops into Afghanistan - if reason prevails among those organinging intervention and they decide to seek a political settlement," Mr. Zamyatin said.

But "some states, first of all the USA, are insisting that we discontinue military assistance to Afghanistan while at the same time they are doing everything to complicate and procrastinate a political settlement."

The United States has denied providing any substantial aid to anti-Communist Moslem guerrillas fighting Afghan Government forces and the estimated 85,000 Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan.

Mr. Zamyatin said the Afghan Government asked for military help because of U.S. and Western intervention.

"Whenever the reasons the Government of Afghanistan had to ask for Soviet assistance disappear, there will be no further need for a Soviet military presence," he said. "But as you know, these reasons are not vanishing. On the contrary they are becoming more intense."

Indian spokesman J N Dixit said Mrs. Gandhi emphasized the principle of non-intervention. "Regardless of circumstances...India does not condone foreign interference in the domestic affairs by one country of another."

Soviet forces entered Afghanistan last December, ousted the Marxist regime of the late president Hafizullah Amin and installed Babrak Karmal in his place.

Mr. Zamyatin denied Afghanistan is an occupied country, declaring that occupation is "a fantasy believed only by those still sitting in the White House, of course I have in mind only the advisers."

He cited Moscow's security interest in having a friendly government in the Afghan capital of Kabul. "We are definitely against the appearance on our southern border of a state that would be hostile to us."

Communal riots

Members of the Lok Dal, the Bharatiya Janata Party and the ruling Congress(I) were involved in the conspiracy to provoke communal riots all over the country, Zail Singh, Home Minister, said in the Lok Sabha.

Leaders of the Lok Dal and BJP protested and challenged the Home Minister to prove his point and demanded adjournment of the house so that the leaders of the parties could meet under the auspices of the Speaker and in the presence of the Prime Minister.

The Home Minister's assertion caused yet another furore in the house which held up the proceedings

Dismantle controls

Cochin, (UNI) - Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ACCII) President M.H. Mody has called for "dismantling" of all controls, or at least those which had no relevance to the present context of industrial and economic development, to usher in national equity and orderly economic growth.

Addressing the 123rd Annual General meeting of the Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Industry here on November 22, Mr. Mody, a leading Indian Industrialist said that from his recent discussions with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi he got the impression that there was a growing realisation of this fact at the highest levels of the government.

Mr. Mody said the heavy burden of taxes on the people was yet another constraint on the growth of the economy. Insofar as money was left in the hands of the citizen, it produced beneficial results in the economy. This had been amply demonstrated in many countries, and even the Finance Minister had accepted this in principle, he pointed out.

Mr. Mody called for a thorough overhaul of industrial relations and for ending the role of the working class as an "organised aristocracy" appropriating to itself all the benefits of economic growth to the detriment of the unorganised millions.

Stating that this trend had to be curbed in the interest of national equity and to bring about a balance in the economy, Mr. Mody called for the banning of multiple trade unionism in industry.

He suggested introduction of the "check-off" system correctly to verify the strength of a trade union. By this system trade union subscriptions would be collected by the employer just like provident fund subscriptions.

Mr. Mody wanted it to be stipulated that strikes, if at all, should invariably be preceded by a strike ballot.

The Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, with Prince Charles of Britain and Rajiv Gandhi of India, both heir-apparent.

More tourist facilities in Kashmir

New Delhi, (UNI) - India can become a highly attractive destination for international tourists, according to D.D. Thakur, Jammu and Kashmir Minister for Tourism.

A high-level delegation headed by Mr. Thakur which returned here this week after an extensive tour of Western countries and United States, was optimistic that Indian tourism could be developed in a big way.

The delegation, which also included the State Deputy Tourism Minister, Mohammed Dilawar Mir, had visited The Hague, London, West Berlin, Amsterdam, Paris, Geneva, New York and Chicago during its month-long tour to explore the possibilities of marketing the Srinagar convention centre which is expected to be ready by June, 1982.

Mr. Thakur told newsmen here last night that the delegation got an impression that India was widely considered today as a highly attractive destination and not merely a land of snake charmers.

He said he was fully satisfied with the functioning of the Indian tourism offices in the countries the delegation visited. He, however, felt that the network needed to be enlarged with some more infrastructural facilities.

Regarding the Srinagar Convention Centre, Mr. Thakur said this would have most modern facilities in the world including simultaneous translation facilities in several foreign languages. It would have many large and small meeting halls adjacent to the main convention hall, which would accommodate 1200 people.

He said a 350-room five-star hotel was being constructed adjacent to the Convention Centre by the Hotel Corporation of India which was a subsidiary of Air India.

Mr. Thakur said that there would be five five-star hotels in the State by 1983.

The minister said that as a result of the tour contacts had been established with various international congresses and associations to persuade them to hold their conferences in Srinagar.

Mr. Thakur said that he would submit a report on the tour to the State and Central Governments and Air India and make recommendations on the development of tourism with particular emphasis on convention tourism.

Gruesome murder of couple

From Our Correspondent

Trivandrum: The gruesome murder of a Gulf-returned couple in Tiruvalla, Kerala, with enormous wealth in gold and cash has caused a flutter among the noveau riche in the state.

Of equal consequence is the slur on the Christian community as a whole. The assailant's parents are full time evangelists.

On the morning of October 7 K C George and his wife Rachel (Karikkan Villa in Meenthalakara in Tiruvalla) were found dead in a pool of blood. Gauri, their maid-servant, who came in the early morning for her daily chores was the first eye-witness.

The Georges who returned from Kuwait a few years ago were leading a quiet and withdrawn life in their farm-house on a five acre land. They had no children. Their affluent living was no secret. They had a fat bank account (Rs. 15 lakhs as reported after their death), costly jewellery and foreign gadgets.

The assailants did not leave any evidence. They appeared to have had a wash after the crime and dumped the blood-stained cloths in the toilet. They destroyed even the finger-prints before leaving the scene. It was a clean job. But circumstantial evidence left the police to believe that it was not the work of Naxalites or dacoits as was generally believed.

When interrogated Gauri said when she left for home the previous night the Georges had some guests who came in a white Ambassador Car. She did not know who they were. As she took leave as it was getting dark, her mistress told her that her Moan (son) had come from Madras and that she would herself prepare tea for him. That provided the clue.

About 200 people were questioned. One of the relatives of the Georges said that Rachel's cousin who is married to an evangelist was residing in Madras. A police party left for Madras in disguise.

Pastor C. George (who has an office in Madras) is the Director of the Everyhome Crusade (a US-based evangelistic mission) in India with his Headquarters in New Delhi. He has three sons and a daughter.

His third son, Renny, studied in St. Thomas College in Kozhencherry. Having failed in pre-degree, he was sent to Madras for a course in tourism. He possessed his own car and lived a life of luxury in the company of friends from foreign countries. His friends were: Hassan Ghulam Mohammed from Mauritious (with whom he stayed in Madras), Gunasekharan, a Tamil-born Malayasian, and Daniel Kibero of Kenya, all of them students. Renny attended his course only for two days during the four months he was in Madras and his main attractions were drugs, wine and women, according to reports.

The police also learnt that Renny's parents, Pastor George and wife, were on a preaching tour of the United States spreading the Gospel of Christ and witnessing His love on the cross.

The police arrested Renny and his two friends Hassan and Gunasekharan. The third culprit was apprehended later. Congratulating the police officer Renny said he never thought the police would trace him. "It was God who paved the way," the inspector replied. "It was sheer mesmerism," Renny said. It was the 10th day of the crime. Renny admitted the crime, according to the police.

The story corraborated by the police says that the murder was planned by Renny when he needed money badly to continue his way of living. Renny knew the Georges and their financial position well. His strategy was explained to his friends and all of them agreed to accomplish the "crime thriller" event. They left for Tiruvalla in Renny's white Ambassador car.

Renny was received warmly by the Georges at their Karikkan Villa house. He was on his way with his friends and had just dropped in to say "hello". Renny explained. Soon they sat in the drawing room engaged in conversation.

Rachel went to the kitchen to prepare tea for them. She sent the maid-servant home since it was getting dark and said that she would herself prepare tea for her "moan" (son) from Madras.

Renny approached George as if to show some news in the paper that he was reading and suddenly stabbed him. His friends followed. Rachel ran in on hearing the screams. She was hit on the head with a bottle and she fell unconscious.

They searched her person for ornaments and she moved. They stabbed her to death by which time her husband had already died in the pool of blood with multiple stab wounds.

They destroyed the evidence, had hot-water baths and left for Madras with their booty - gold ornaments weighing 50 soverign pounds, tape recorder, watches and other items of value.

They sold the ornaments in Madras for Rs.52,000.00 and divided the money among the four, the major share went to Renny, the master-mind behind the "successful" scheme.

Life of an ex-Goddess

By Binaya Guruacharya

Katmandu, Nepal (AP) - After a decade of being worshipped as a living goddess, Sunina Sakya is learning how to live as an ordinary 13-year-old girl.

No longer carried, she has learned how to walk.

No longer isolated, she is learning to mix with other children.

No longer living in a temple, she is learning the responsibilities of home life.

When little more than a year old, Sunina passed a series of scringent tests to prove her worth - ranging from unblemished skin to an extremely serene composure and an acceptable horoscope - and was installed as Nepal's Raj Kumari, or "Royal Virgin Goddess."

Nepal has several Kumaris but only one royal Kumari. She lives in Katmandu and is prayed to directly by the Himalayan country's king in a Hindu and Buddhist practice of virgin worship that dates back to the sixth century B.C.

According to legend, an ancient Nepalese king so offended the Devi (goddess) Kumari that she refused to have anything to do with him directly, maintaining contact with him only through a young virgin.

His subjects believe that the king, who maintains almost absolute control in this rugged, landlocked country, receives his power through the reigning royal Kumari.

Sick Nepalese also worship Kumari to seek cures, politicians make offerings hoping to advance their careers and others come before her in keeping with the demands of various ceremonies.

Kumari is also popular with the tourists.

For 10 years, Sunina was so worshipped. She lived according to a strict code in a special temple in the capital. Every morning her servants bathed and dressed her.

The few times each year she briefly left the temple - normally she was not allowed out even into the courtyard - she was carried so her feet would not touch the ground. Devi Kumari's every whim, if it did not violate the code, was instantly satisfied.

Her only duty was to sit goddess-like on a throne or at a window . and be worshipped.

Then, inevitably, Sunina displayed a human frailty. One day she complained of stomach pain and an uneasy feeling.

Guru Ma, a 75-year-old temple custodian, promptly reported to the priests that Sunina had reached retirement age.

"I was worried that her menstruation period might begin soon," he explained recently.

Temple rules forbid a child to hold the title of Kumari after she demonstrates she is human, and one clear sign is loss of blood. Bleeding also can result from the loss of a tooth, a wound or an internal hemorrhage.

Other Kumaris have ended their reigns by shedding a tear.

"How could you consider (a child) a goddess if she cries like any of the other girls?" asked Guru Ma.

So, at age 11, Sunina retired.

One of the first things Sunina had to do after returning home was learn how to walk correctly, neighbors recalled.

A peep into the Navy

Cochin (Kerala), (UNI) The Indian Navy has acquired over the years a powerful three-dimensional capacity to "operate on the surface, under the surface and above the surface," and is fully geared not only to guard the coastline in peace, but also to deal a blow to the enemy in war.

This was the impression gained by a party of newsmen who were recently taken on a conducted tour of units and establishments under the Southern Naval Command, Cochin -- the biggest of the Indian three naval commands.

The territorial extent of the Southern Naval Command stretches from Goa to Kanyakumari and encompasses the Lakshadweep Islands off the Kerala coast.

With the assumption of the role of operating long-range, shore-based, anti-submarine and reconnaissance aircraft, the command has, of late, assumed "a vital air operational function" as well.

In the words of Vice-Admiral O.S. Dawson, FOC-in-C, the Indian Navy today was fully capable of defending the country's maritime interests.

The main locations of the naval establishments in the Southern Naval Command are at Cochin, Goa and Coimbatore.

At Cochin, the pioneer naval base established by the Royal Navy 40 years ago, newsmen found a compact complex of training schools for ship-oriented operational training in gunnery, communications, navigation and direction, torpedo and anti-submarine, diving, seamanshipmaritime warfare and tactics and for the basic training of junior officers.

The first training squadron of the navy, comprising the frigates Brahmaputra, Betwa, Beas and Krishna, are based at Cochin. The squadron is responsible for the sea training of cadets and midshipmen.

Operation blood

New Delhi, (UNI) The European Economic Community (EEC) and Western Multinational Corporations are better beneficiaries of "Operation Flood" project by an international organisation.

The "Opetation Flood" project, the largest dairy development programme in the world, benefits EEC in providing an outlet for its dairy surpluses and helps the multinationals in providing outlets for their equipment and expertise.

The main criticism of flood aid that it depresses prices and discourages local production seems to be true in the case of Operation Flood as well, says the study.

The case study was conducted as part of a wider study by London-based International Coalition for Development action (ICDA). Entitled "Milking Whom?" it is a study on Europe's leading agricultural sector and its effects on Europen and Third World food systems.

The thrust of the criticism of the project is 'India is courting a dangerous dependence on Western dairy products and machinery."

Kerala par on collisio

Trivandrum, (Kerala) - (UNI) The confrontation between the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and Congress (U), which has cast a shadow over the ten-month old Left Democratic Front Ministry in Kerala, is not a sudden development.

The attack on the District Congress Committee (U) office here allegedly by pro Marxist workers and students merely caused the simmering differences, which began with the formation of the 17-member Left Democratic Front ministry on January 25, to froth up.

To begin with, the two parties differed on whether Kerala, a small state, should have such a big ministry. The Left Democratic Front has a strength of 94 in the 141-member Kerala Assembly. The CPI(M) and Congress (U) with 35 and 22 members respectively, are the major partners of LDF. They have four Ministers each.

The university and college union elections in which the student wings of the CPI(M) and Congress(U) clashed at many places in the State, resulted in serious strain on their relationship. In colleges under the Kerala University, the student wings of the LDF parties contested the elections jointly. But, in

Strategy fo safe water

New Delhi, (UNI) - The official launching, in New York of the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD) 1981-90 will mark the start of a global strategy to ensure health protection to over 2000 million people - at least half of the world's population.

For these people, mostly inhabitants of the developing countries including India, the program is of vital importance, because lack of easy access to safe and adequate water supply and absence of sanitation facilities are cumulatively taking a heavy toll of lives through water-borne diseases, ill health and loss of valuable work days.

India is extending wholehearted support to the pro-

Prince Charl during his v

Kerala partners on collision course

Trivandrum, (Kerala) - (UNI) - The confrontation between the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and Congress(U), which has cast a shadow over the ten-month old Left Democratic Front Ministry in Kerala, is not a sudden development.

The attack on the District Congress Committee (U) office here allegedly by pro-Marxist workers and students merely caused the simmering differences, which began with the formation of the 17-member Left Democratic Front ministry on January 25, to froth up.

To begin with, the two parties differed on whether Kerala, a small state, should have such a big ministry. The Left Democratic Front has a strength of 94 in the 141-member Kerala Assembly. The CPI(M) and Congress (U) with 35 and 22 members respectively, are the major partners of LDF. They have four Ministers each.

The university and college union elections in which the student wings of the CPI(M) and Congress(U) clashed at many places in the State, resulted in serious strain on their relationship. In colleges under the Kerala University, the student wings of the LDF parties contested the elections jointly. But, in Calicut University, the Pro-Congress(U) Kerala Students Union (KSU) reached an understanding with the KSU(I) to fight the pro-marxist Students Federation of India (SFI) which had dominated the university union for three years.

On occasions, leaders of the KSU(U) and the Youth Congress(U) publicly condemned the LDF Government. At one stage, KSU(U) President M. Murali said the present government was worse than the Emergency administration of Congress(I).

On the farm front, too, there was tension between the Marxist-led Agricultural Workers Union and the Congress-led Karshaka Congress, especially in Kuttanad, known as Kerala's rice bowl, and Palghat.

Mr. C. John, President of the Karshaka Congress, recently warned the authorities of dire consequences in the event of their adopting a "stand-offish" attitude towards the agricultural workers' demand for higher wages.

The Marxist Agriculture Minister Mrs. K.R. Gouri took note of the developing situation and decided to convene a conference here on December 9 to discuss farmers' problems.

Strategy for safe water

New Delhi, (UNI) - The official launching, in New York of the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD) 1981-90 will mark the start of a global strategy to ensure health protection to over 2000 million people - at least half of the world's population.

For these people, mostly inhabitants of the developing countries including India, the program is of vital importance, because lack of easy access to safe and adequate water supply and absence of sanitation facilities are cumulatively taking a heavy toll of lives through water-borne diseases, ill health and loss of valuable work days.

India is extending wholehearted support to the program initiated by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and due to be implemented with the active cooperation and assistance of WHO, UNICEF, the World Bank and other United Nations agencies as well as the national governments. The IDWSSD will also benefit from the commitment and effort of all groups of the community and individual citizens during the decade.

PROSTITUTION SURVEY

The government would undertake a survey of prostitution in the country.

There are 39 protective rescue homes and corrective institutions in the country for the victims of prostitution. Besides the government also assisted voluntary agencies in setting up institutions to help the "women in distress."

Export earnings decline

Bombay, (UNI) - The export earnings of large Indian public sector companies declined by Rs 600 million in 1978-79, a fall of 7.2 per cent over the preceding year, according to a Reserve Bank of India study.

This was during the period when the country's exports had gone up by nearly six per cent to about Rs 57260 rpt 57260 million.

The share of exports in the companies' total turnover also declined substantially from 7.4 per cent to 6.1 per cent during the year.

The study, which analyses the performance of 421 selected large companies each with a paid-up capital of Rs 10 million or above, shows that the companies' foreign exchange earnings declined by Rs 310 million - 3.6 per cent - to Rs 8350 million during the year.

While the receipts in foreign currency declined during the year, the total expenditure in foreign currency rose by Rs 1260 million - 18.1 per cent - to Rs 8250 million.

Imports, which included raw materials and capital goods, amounted to Rs 6800 million and accounted for 82.5 per cent of total expenditure in foreign currency.

Dividend remittances at Rs 470 million accounted for 5.7 per cent of the total expenditure in foreign exchange against Rs 410 million 5.8 per cent in the previous year.

The major industry groups which remitted the dividends were: Chemicals Rs 253 million and engineering Rs 111.5 million.

INDIA'S INITIATIVE IN GULF WAR

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: India would continue its non-aligned efforts initiated at Belgrade to end the conflict between Iraq and Iran, the External Affairs Minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, said in identical statements in both houses of Parliament.

"We will continue to offer our good offices in whatever way both the countries or the international community may require of us. We are prepared to play this role because we believe this conflict to be one of the most unfortunate developments that have taken place in recent times," he added.

More foreign banks in India

New Delhi, (UNI) - Two new foreign banks, the European Asian Bank of Hamburg and the Emirates Commercial Bank Limited of Abu Dhabi have been permitted to open branches in India.

With this, the number of foreign banks functioning in the country will rise to 14. Of these, four are British (Grindlays, Mercantile Bank Limited, Chartered Bank and British Bank of the Middle East); three are from the United States (American Express International Banking Corporation, Bank of America National Trust & Savings and Citibank N.A.) and two from Japan (Bank of Tokyo and the Mitsui Bank Limited). The other three are Banque Nationale de Paris, Algemene Bank Netherland N.V. and Sonali Bank (Bangladesh).

The Reserve Bank of India has not liberalised its policy in regard to allowing foreign banks to open new branches and representative offices. However, it has permitted seven representative offices (which do not transact any banking business) to be opened in recent years - all of them in Bombay and one in New Delhi.

Five of these - Bankers Trust Co., New York; Chemical Bank, New York; Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., New York and Bank of Credit & Commerce International Ltd. (all in Bombay) and Societe Generale, Paris (New Delhi) - have opened their offices. Barclays Bank International Ltd., London, is yet to open its office in Bombay.

The seventh, Bank of Foreign Trade of the USSR, had been permitted in January 1977 to open an office on the condition that simultaneously with this a representative office of the State Bank of India will be opened in Moscow. The office is yet to be officially opened.

Trade deficit mounting

New Delhi, (UNI) - India's trade deficit is likely to reach Rs 30,000 million during 1980-81 with terms of trade worsening further, according to a study by the Madras Institute of Developmental Studies.

The trade deficit recorded for last year was Rs 22320 million.

According to the study, in April, the first month of the current financial year, India's exports were worth Rs 4290 million and imports Rs 8240 million giving a deficit of Rs 3950 million.

Crude and petroleum product imports which constituted 25 per cent of 1978-79 imports and 38 per cent of the imports for 1979-80, will be about 50 per cent of the current year's imports.

The study also cites other international causes such as protectionism and quota restrictions by industrialised countries, the fall in international prices of some of India's major export items like coffee, leather and tobacco which are slowing down exports from this country.

The exports recorded in April last have shown a decline of 7.5 per cent as compared to figures of the same month last year.

The study points out that almost 70 per cent of India's imports today constitute items such as man-made fibres, vegetable oils and chemicals and these imports are more or less showing steady growth because of the liberal import policy, which has further contributed to the growing imbalance in trade.

Prince Charles of Britain at the Jama Masjid in New Delhi during his visit to India in November.

We wish our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

THE CANADIAN INDIA TIMES

(Published on the first and third Thursday of every month)

161 DALHOUSIE ST., OTTAWA, CANADA, K1N 7C3

Phone: 235-2554

Second Class Mail, Registration Number: 1898"

EDITOR: Mrs. T.I. Samuel

REPRESENTATIVES:

TORONTO: Manjula Das [Parakot] 533-7773

NEW DELHI: GEORGE MATHEW

Subscribers and advertisers who wish to contact us by mail are requested to write to Ottawa.

The views expressed through various articles, letters and news reports are not necessarily those of the editor.

Subscription Rates:

CANADA AND U.S.A.
Six Months: $8.00

One Year: 15.00

Two Years: $14.00

OTHER COUNTRIES:

One year by Air Mail : $15.00

FIRST CLASS ONE YEAR

Canada $12.00 U.S.A. $13.00

HIRING

Recently Canada's CTV network, in response to the protest of the Chinese Community on a program known as the 'Campus Give Away' some time ago, aired a film on how the vast majority of employment agencies readily agree to weed out coloured immigrants (e.g. "names such as Rajiv Punjab") from job applicants. The information was provided by the Cnadian Civil Liberties Association. Of course, the Chinese Community and the Civil Liberties Association should be complimented for their earnest effort.

What was discovered (if anything at all was!) is that such blatant discrimination in the job market goes on unnoticed and unpunished. However, this behaviour by the employment agencies is only a symptom of a deep malaise. By treating the symptoms, the disease will not go away. The root cause of this kind of behaviour is that certain employers perceive that coloured people are less capable or productive than the colourless. After all the employers are also a segment of the public.

What really is needed is not just another piece of legislation (though no harm can be done by that either) which might perhaps increase the guilt feelings of those who work in employment agencies since they have to break the law continuously. Canada badly needs a comprehensive program to reduce the level of prejudice against visible minorities, be they Rajiv Punjabs or Vietnamese refugees. In developing such programs certain strategic sectors in society such as employers, teachers, journalists, and similar other groups will have to be identified for particular attention.

However, without action from the visible minority groups themselves, the politicians are unlikely to raise even a little finger about it. Is there enough life in organizations such as National Association of Canadians of Origins in India to do anything?

Sikh prayer room ransacked

By Zuhair Kashmeri and Christie McLaren

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are willing to apologize to a North York Sikh for violating his religious beliefs, but first the man has to lodge an official complaint, an RCMP official has said.

The man, Fauja Singh Bains, says RCMP officers showed no respect for the Sikh religion and desecrated its holy book during a 4 a.m. search of his apartment ten days ago.

Ignoring repeated pleas that they remove their shoes, five officers entered the family's prayer room, ransacked it and tore five protective cloths off the Sikh holy book, Mr. Bains said yesterday.

His wife, Paramjit Kaur Bains, said she thought the police were chasing a murderer when she awoke in the living room to see a flashlight and a pistol pointing at her husband's face. Speaking in broken English, she said the officers produced search warrants and identified themselves as "RCMP," but she did not know what that meant.

The five members of the RCMP passport and immigration section were looking for illegal immigrants in the two-bedroom apartment at 2900 Jane St. They got in with a key, but found only the couple and three of their four young children, all Canadian citizens. Mr. Bains, 29, and his cousin own a copper and aluminum foundry.

The officers told him only that they were looking for a man. Their search took 1½ hours, Mr. Bains said.

"They uncovered my holy book. We never uncover it," he said. "I tell them a man cannot hide under this book."

The big, ornate book, the Guru Granth Sahib, occupies a place of honor on a low table in the centre of one of the bedrooms the family's place of worship. A blue and white cloth is draped over it during the day; at night it is covered with four more cloths for protection. Above it hangs a protective canopy and in front of it on the floor a shotgun and a long sword are crossed. Family members wash their hands before touching it.

When he pleaded with the officers to respect Sikh custom which decrees that before entering a temple, shoes must be removed and the head must be covered, he was told to shut up, Mr. Bains said. "They said: 'We are not under any instruction. We can do anything we want.'"

Clothes - some of them religious garments - were taken from the closet in the room, the closet doors were twisted off and suitcases were dumped into an empty crib. Nothing was put back, the Bains say.

Mr. Bains said that when he told the officers he respects their religion and God would punish them for the desecration, they said they didn't care. "I was feeling very bad. My wife started crying. It was very painful for us."

But he does not plan to ask for an official apology because after praying with members of the Sikh community, he said he feels much better and, knows God will punish the officers.

He said he feels the police should be taught about various religions so that such insensitive acts are avoided. "Then they don't have an excuse next time."

He has telephoned the leading Sikh gurudwaras (temples) in Toronto, and Sikh leaders are moving to educate police officials, he said. No Sikh officials could be reached yesterday.

Staff-Sgt. Morrison said the officers encountered a situation that was new to them. He said he has never come across a prayer room in an apartment in his career.

He said the RCMP had had information that the apartment, which they entered with a key, was being used as a place for illegal immigrants to sleep over, but it was not under observation. The gun was pointed at Mr. Bains' head because the RCMP "were expecting a crowd of people and we anticipated violence."

"We've had evidence of people jumping out of windows. We had information that there were people there who would effect an escape," he said. The apartment is on the sixth floor.

Earlier this year, James Harding, chief of the Halton Regional Police, eased race problems in Brampton and Mississauga by teaching officers about religions other than Christianity, especially the Sikh beliefs.

Staff-Sgt. Morrison said he intends to investigate the complaints and talk to his superiors about similarly educating RCMP officers.

[The Globe and Mail]

RISING COSTS OF IMPORTS A MAJOR PROBLEM

New Delhi, (UNI) - Higher import costs deprived non-oil exporting countries of the benefits of larger exports last year.

According to a report of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the volume of exports and imports of these countries grew by eight per cent each during the year.

GATT notes that this is the second consecutive year in which this group has achieved an increase in export volume exceeding world export growth.

Laws of happiness

[Abridged from the Editorial Prabuddha Bharata, a Monthly Journal of the Ramakrishna order - Vol. LXXXIV, April 1979]

According to Vedanta the motive behind all actions is the pursuit of happiness. An intentional seeking of happiness may not be obvious in all cases but at least indirectly and remotely all life movements are linked to that basic urge.

With a desire to solve the problem of sorrow the sages of India through deep reflection and direct experience have discovered some important truths about happiness. Some of these codified in the form of laws for the sake of clarity are discussed below. The term Law here only means an ordering of ideals according to certain patterns of human experience.

The First Law of happiness: All beings exist at different levels of consciousness, and for every level of consciousness there is a definite and fixed degree of happiness.

The Taittiriya Upanishad describes the human personality as constituted of five Sheaths: Annamaya Kosa (the physical sheath), Pranamaya Kosa (the vital sheath), Manomaya Kosa (the mental sheath), Vijnamamaya Kosa (the sheath of intellect or higher consciousness) and Anandamaya Kosa (the sheath of bliss).

Each sheath represents a plane of existence and a level of consciousness. "I" consciousness may get identified with any of these sheaths, and it is this identification with any of these sheaths, that determines a persons character and temperment. In the gross sensualist, the "I" is wholly identified with the first two sheaths, and his happiness is only sense pleasure derived from contact of the senses with external objects. In the intellectual man the "I" is identified with the sheath of intellect and his happiness is from intellectual pursuits.

The second law of happiness: The degree of happiness associated with each level is independent of external events.

This means that as long as a person remains at a certain level of consciousness he can get only the degree of happiness natural to that particular level.

Whether we are doctors, engineers, office clerks, farmers or students, as long as we remain at a particular level of consciousness we can get only the same degree of happiness, whatever be the type of work we do.

Herein lies the secret of Karma Yoga. Work does not create happiness, it only brings out the happiness that is already within, the degree of happiness roused has nothing to do with the type of work we do. When we understand this truth we stop grumbling about our work. Stop complaining about others and jealousy vanishes from our minds and we get mental peace.

The third law of happiness: Effort is needed only to remove the obstacles to happiness.

What are these obstacles to happiness that work is expected to remove. They are mostly wrong emotional drives like greed, hatred, jealousy etc. on the contrary, by doing work ignorantly we create more obstacles and work often leads to frustration. When we understand that the true purpose of work is to help the unfoldment of inner happiness our whole attitude to work will change.

The fourth law of happiness: There is an urge in all human beings to seek higher forms of happiness.

As a matter of fact, in every human being there is an urge to seek higher forms of happiness which finds expression in the pursuit of Philanthropy, social service, art, religion etc.. It is this urge to transcend the limitations of biological existence and even the limitations of rational mind that Swami Vivekananda defined as religion. Every man according to him is potentially divine, in each lies involved the capacity and urge to attain illumination and the supreme happiness that results from it.

The fifth law of happiness: In order to get higher degrees of happiness one has to bring about corresponding changes in ones consciousness.

The fifth law says that higher forms of happiness cannot be obtained all of a sudden by Quantum jumps but only by bringing about a transformation of our "I" consciousness. In the lower dimensions of the self, existence, consciousness and happiness are seen to be separate categories, but as one's self awareness undergoes transformation and expansion one finds that the three categories meet.

Existence - Consciousness Bliss absolute, in which the "I" consciousness is lost.

We thus find that happiness is an inseparable aspect of our real nature. Masked by primordial ignorance, hemmed in by the limiting adjuncts of body, mind and senses, we are separated from our true nature, which is the cause for our unhappiness.

Disillusi Indira

By George Mathew

New Delhi: Mrs. Indira Gandhi completes one year of her third term as Prime Minister on January 14.

She celebrated her 63rd birthday on November 19. Her admirers said "many happy returns of the day" with flowers and fruits. She accepted the greetings of hundreds of people who gathered at her residence in the early morning. She received her cabinet colleagues who brought her good wishes.

Her party distributed 50,000 packets of sweets and fruits to the patients in the city hospitals. The Indian Housewives Association decided to observe the day as "mothers' day" every year. Speakers described her as the greatest world personality. They eulogised her quality of leadership.

The blind and physically handicapped received shirts, shawls and blankets in her name. The Sandhu Samaj held a special puja for her long life.

A photographic exhibition entitled "Victorious Once Again" in Delhi depicted her saga during the two and a half years of Janata rule and her emergence as a victorious woman.

Fighting a grim election battle in January last Mrs. Gandhi accused the Janata government of inaction and without direction. She promised to take the country forward and provide "a government that works."

'Mrs. Gandhi is the only person who can tackle the country's economic problems," her supporters said. The 68.8 million people of India reposed their confidence in her and brought her back in the saddle.

Mrs. Gandhi's government could achieve nothing substantial during the 12 months in office. Is Mrs. Gandhi losing the grip of the situation? Is her dynamism fading? Is there an alternative? These are the questions in the minds of the disillusioned people as the situation in the country is ascending to an anti-climax.

During the first 10 months of her rule the cabinet was reshuffled thrice bringing the number of ministers to 51. Yet her council of ministers is said to be the weakest the country had since independence. It is a "lack-lustre" cabinet, the newspapers comment. Major portfolios like Defence, Steel, Labour etc. are still without cabinet ministers. Problems have mounted since her coming to power. Wholesale prices have gone up by 30 per cent, hundreds of instances of communal violence resulting in the death of hundreds of people have taken place, industrial production has come down and power shortage has gone up. Prices of a number of items of daily need have gone up between 50 to 100 per cent. While Mrs. Gandhi fought the ruling Janata with the price of onions which shot up during the last elections, her Opposition now is holding her against the price of sugar which is selling at Rs 10-15 a kilo.

Disillusionment with Indira

By George Mathew

New Delhi: Mrs. Indira Gandhi completes one year of her third term as Prime Minister on January 14.

She celebrated her 63rd birthday on November 19. Her admirers said "many happy returns of the day" with flowers and fruits. She accepted the greetings of hundreds of people who gathered at her residence in the early morning. She received her cabinet colleagues who brought her good wishes.

Her party distributed 50,000 packets of sweets and fruits to the patients in the city hospitals. The Indian Housewives Association decided to observe the day as "mothers' day" every year. Speakers described her as the greatest world personality. They eulogised her quality of leadership.

The blind and physically handicapped received shirts, shawls and blankets in her name. The Sandhu Samaj held a special puja for her long life.

A photographic exhibition entitled "Victorious Once Again" in Delhi depicted her saga during the two and a half years of Janata rule and her emergence as a victorious woman.

Fighting a grim election battle in January last Mrs. Gandhi accused the Janata government of inaction and without direction. She promised to take the country forward and provide "a government that works."

'Mrs. Gandhi is the only person who can tackle the country's economic problems," her supporters said. The 68.3 million people of India reposed their confidence in her and brought her back in the saddle.

Mrs. Gandhi's government could achieve nothing substantial during the 12 months in office. Is Mrs. Gandhi losing the grip of the situation? Is her dynamism fading? Is there an alternative? These are the questions in the minds of the disillusioned people as the situation in the country is ascending to an anti-climax.

During the first 10 months of her rule the cabinet was reshuffled thrice bringing the number of ministers to 51. Yet her council of ministers is said to be the weakest the country had since independence. It is a "lack-lustre" cabinet, the newspapers comment. Major portfolios like Defence, Steel, Labour etc. are still without cabinet ministers. Problems have mounted since her coming to power. Wholesale prices have gone up by 30 per cent, hundreds of instances of communal violence resulting in the death of hundreds of people have taken place, industrial production has come down and power shortage has gone up. Prices of a number of items of daily need have gone up between 50 to 100 per cent. While Mrs. Gandhi fought the ruling Janata with the price of onions which shot up during the last elections, her Opposition now is holding her against the price of sugar which is selling at Rs 19-15 a kilo.

While law and order situation is deteriorating, reports of corruption in the administration and atrocities by the police are on the increase. No solution is yet in sight for the problems of the North Eastern region which is simmering in violence.

There are reports of bickerings in her own party from various states. The youth congress is unhappy that it lost its importance after Sanjay Gandhi's death.

The distinguished band of advisers she had during her first two terms has now been replaced by a group of sycophants whom she easily identifies. She is devoid of the trust and confidence she gained through Sanjay Gandhi while her elder son, Rajiv, is yet not confident to fill the void. She takes comfort in religion and turns to God.

"Her problem is that she faces perhaps the greatest responsibilities in her career of leadership with the weakest team ever assembled in a union cabinet," wrote Indian Express.

"One gets the impression that the prime minister is losing her grip, or worse still, the very will to govern. The people elected a government that works, but now we find a government that shirks," said a Janata M.P.

An opinion poll conducted by a private agency a couple of months ago revealed that a majority of the people felt that things are going badly for the country. Yet on the whole they expressed satisfaction with Mrs. Gandhi as prime minister. In case of an election the majority of them preferred to vote for Congress(I).

The survey was proved right when 15 by-elections were held in seven states in November involving three chief ministers. While all the chief ministers were elected with massive majorities the Congress(I) bagged ten seats wresting two from the Opposition.

Mrs. Gandhi continues to sit at a vantage point with her chairisma holding her fort. Her greatest advantage is that the Opposition continues to be in disarray. All the parties put together, they cannot project a national leader above relgiion and region against the tall personality of Mrs. Indira Gandhi with a heritage from her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, who was the tallest of all political personalities the country had since independence.

Indian wedding in NY museum

By Francis Assisi

A traditional Hindu wedding exhibit is one of many colourful attractions that will be luring thousands of Americans and foreign visitors to the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

The permanent exhibit, which opened last month at the Museum's Gardner D. Stout Hall of Asian Peoples, was assembled under the expert guidance of Dr. Walter Fairservis Jr., research associate in the Museum's Department of Anthropology. Designed by Alex Williams, the exhibit featuring 3000 priceless objects displayed in 150 cases and 23 dioramas seeks to convey the essence of traditional Asian life and culture to Americans who increasingly demand that they be "better informed about Asian life and ideas than in the past".

The awe-inspiring 20,000 square foot hall with its overwhelming exhibition was in the planning stage for 14 years and in construction for 11. Spanning 600,000 years of pre-history and history, it covers the region from Turkey to Japan and from Siberia to Indonesia.

According to Dr. Fairservis, a recognized authority on the archaeology of early Indian civilization, the displays in the exhibit will emphasize the patterns of everyday life as well as the "material and spiritual exotica" that westerners have often sought in Asia. Museum officials pointed out that most of the rare objects that are used to dramatize the religious, economic, political and social customs of the people were collected between 1870 and the 1920's when major expeditions sponsored by the museum 'studied societies not yet irrevocablly altered as they are today".

The life-sized Hindu wedding exhibit in the glass dioramas was assembled by Doranne Jacobson, an anthropologist at Columbia University, who has conducted field research in Madhya Pradesh and specializes in the "changing roles of women in India". What Jacobson has accomplished through her painstaking research is to collect all the materials and information necessary to recreate a wedding of the Bagheli Thakur caste in the region of Nimkhera village near Bhopal. The result is an authentic ceremony which would have occurred 25 years ago and includes more than 200 items of clothing, jewelry, and ritual paraphernalia, presented in a three dimensional format with attention to the minutest detail.

"My task", explains Jacobson "was made even more difficult by the fact that I wanted to depict a ceremony of about 25 years ago, when locally handcrafted objects had not yet been partially replaced by mass-produced goods. Hindu wedding ceremonies are long and complicated, involving a rich liturgy and a variety of ritual objects and substances. In central India they typically occur at night in crowded courtyeards, whre it is impossible to get a clear view of the proceedings.

"So that I could examine and photograph the central ritual, a kind and learned priest, Shyamlal Maharaj, offered to enact its every detail. In daylight he dressed for the ceremony and drew colorful floor designs to mark off the sacred ritual space. He arranged rows of betel leaves to represent the sages and the planetary deities whose powers are invoked in the rites. A tiny oil lamp atop a brass pot of water symbolized the divine presence, while representations of Lord Ganesh and Shiva blessed the proceedings. Shyamlal laid out in prescribed patterns holy water, vermillion, clarified butter, turmeric, sugar, betel nuts, grain, money, and other substances associated with good fortune, and he chanted Sanskrit and Hindi prayers. Later, according to his exact instructions, other villagers and I purchased the needed ritual items".

"Priests, barbers, potters, water bearers, tailors, basket makers, carpenters, and sweepers supply ritual objects and services, while blacksmiths, goldsmiths, jewelry stringers, weavers, and merchants provide other essentials" concludes Jacobson who interacted with each one of these vital links to assemble the wedding exhibit.

The Indian section also presents in vivid detail the lifestyle of village society through photographs.

RSS challenges Marxists

By Our Correspondent

Trivandrum: The Chief Minister of Kerala, E.K. Nayanar and his Industries Minister, P.C. Chacko were "gheraoed" (forced confinement) in his room in the Kerala house in New Delhi in November by RSS workers.

They demanded the release of their office-bearer in Kerala who was reportedly under arrest.

The Chief Minister protested to the Prime Minister although he belonged to the marxist party which is the author of "gherao" as the legitimate weapon in the hands of workers for redressal of their grievances. Although his own party's philosophy has come home to roost, he maintained that his coalition government did not believe in gherao.

The Rashtrya Swayam Sevak Sangh (RSS) claims to be a cultural organisation. But its Hindu-famatism and political involvement with the erstwhile Jana Sangh and the present Bharatiya Janata Party are well known. It has an army of more than 50,000 well-trained and disciplined militant volunteers ready for action at the blow of a whistle.

The RSS has come to the rescue of the traders and small farmers in Kerala, mostly Christians, against the bullying tactics of the Marxist-led labour unions. Their services are available on the telephone. They are listed in the private directory of the traders and farmers among the emergency services like police, fire etc.

Take the case of a friend who landed at the Trivandrum bus terminus with an attache case. He politely brushed aside a coolie and decided to carry the luggage himself. The coolie followed him to his house and demanded his wages." To carry the luggage is the legitimate right of a coolie. If the rich people do their work where will the coolies go? It is alright you have carried the luggage yourself and I am thankful to you for that. But I must get the wages," he reasoned.

At Vattanpally, marxists stabbed an RSS worker to death. Within a couple of days another RSS volunteer was stabbed. A few days later a group of masked men wearing khaki shorts and white bush-shirts suddenly appeared and held a flag march. They killed two marxists in broad day-light in the busy bazar. Neither the police nor the public interferred.

At Trivandrum, the RSS office was attacked by marxists. A couple of days later RSS workers appeared from "nowhere". Their target was the head-load men of the marxist-led union. Three people were killed in the encounter.

Tooth for tooth is the only answer to the marxists. The traders and farmers and the public at large who are victims of the marxist atrocities nodd their head in acceptance.

They accept their inability to fight the marxist menace. They look to the RSS for help and protection. The RSS has a well-knit organisation and the strength. Among those who turn to RSS also include the fishermen of the coastal areas, the estate owners and even the custodians of temples who had to turn to RSS for help. There were thefts in the temples which also affected the religious sentiments of the people.

The partners of the Left Democratic Government find it difficult to provide any explanation to the people. Recently the office of the Congress (U), a partner in the government, was attacked by marxist workers which threatened the fall of the coalition government.

The Home minister and the police department come under the charge of a marxist minister. The party leader in the district and block-level headquarters is all powerful while the police look on. Even the minister wields no power as he is at the merry of the party.

Students and the unemployed are joining the training in arms and physical exercises organised by the RSS. In spite of the fact that the government has tried to ban the training, the organisation is gaining public support.

The RSS infiltration into the state started in the sixties. There has been thousands of political clashes since then involving a number of political murders. During the last one year of the present ministry at least a dozen marxist workers were killed. The RSS tally is reported to be half.

The people in the marxist-intensive areas are afraid to go out after dusk. Cinema houses have cancelled their late night shows. Not a day passes without an incident involving the marxists and the RSS activits.

Book reviews

by Francis Assisi

Unrest in Assam

INDIA'S NORTH-EAST IN FLAMES by V.I.K. Sarin. 194 pp. Hb. Vikas Publishing House. Distributed in USA & Canada by Advent Books, New York. 1980.

This timely but hastily produced book by V.I.K. Sarin, correspondent for the Indian Express in India's sensitive and turbulent North-East for 14 years, captures the complex geo-political situation in that area with a great deal of insight.

In each of the five States and two Union Territories comprising India's North-East, with its 20 million people, Sarin seeks to dispel the general ignorance so widespread about the area. This crass ignorance and outdated knowledge of the area is largely responsible for much of the bungling and misjudgement of India's policy makers. That is why he sees peace as a structure that has to be laboriously built on a clear understanding of tribal ethos. It can be best understood by a serious effort at studying the history, physiography, and social anthropology of this much-maligned region. Which is exactly where Sarin begins.

Neglected until the 1962 Chinese invasion, the authorities in Delhi woke up to the needs of this critical and sensitive border area belatedly.

In Assam, the fear is that they will be completely swamped by Bengalis in the not too distant future. The apprehension of being dominated by "outsiders" is widespread in Meghalaya as is the confrontation between tribals and non-tribals. In Manipur the grievance of stepmotherly treatment meted out by the center is foremost even though the immediate cause of the long nightmare for the minority non-tribals was the trouble sparked by the alleged defiling of a Kali idol. In Mizoram and Nagaland the two decades of insurgency have been capped by an uneasy truce, while in Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura it is a crisis of identity brought upon a numerically hard-pressed people who strongly resent ethnic, linguistic, cultural or religious intrusions. Ethnic discontent has even sparked a separatist edge among the regions intellectuals who openly talk of a pan Indo-Mongoloid secessionist move.

Meanwhile the original agitation against "foreign nationals" from the former East Bengal has now turned into a witch hunt of all Bengalis, says Sarin who has seen the momentum turn from bad to worse to frenzied. Thus the Bengalis find themselves unwanted in all the neighbouring areas of Assam, Nagaland, Tripura and even West Bengal. If they are uprooted from there, where do they go? It is a thorny question.

Sarin's view is that multi-ethnic societies are a fact of 20th century life and there can be no going back to isolated ethnolinguistic enclaves. He reports that the outbursts of violence in different areas of the North-East are well coordinated. Because it has often been sparked off simultaneously and sustained for unusually long periods, he concludes that "there is some force or combination of forces masterminding and sustaining the unrest". He points an accusing finger at the CIA, the KGB, China and Pakistan.

If, as the 1961 census report claims, the "peaceful invasion" of Assam by the "advancing hordes" of Bengalis is the most important single event for the state during the last 50 years, then the very same demographic imbalance has continued to heighten tension during the last 20 years between people from the plains and the people of the hills. Add to this the growing pressure on land, the increasing competition for white collared jobs by the newly educated tribals, the in growing aspirations, the involvement of foreign powers, and we have all the ingredients for the tinder box situation in India's North-East.

The English phrase "Sons of the Soil" is now widely used throughout India to emphasize the rights of local people against migrants from "outside", the new imperialists and colonizers. The situation in Assam is fairly typical of the general malaise. The Marwaris control the entire trade and commerce. The Punjabis dominate the field of government contracts, supplies and transport, while the Bengali Hindus have cornered the bulk of white-collared jobs. The agricultural workers are mostly Bengali Muslims, while the semi-skilled workers are from Punjab and Bihar. Even the rickshaw pullers are migrants from Bihar, Orissa and U.P.

It is a commonplace observation that immigrants benefit from having migrated. People do not migrate unless there is a perceived disparity between the place in which they live and the place to which they choose to move. While the migrant may gain, it does not necessarily follow that local people will gain from an influx of immigrants. And there lies the rub.

At one level of society, interstate, intercultural migration is an integrating force which brings together men and women of diverse cultures and languages who share common occupations and common memberships in modern institutions. At another level of society, such migration is economically and culturally threatening. The multiethnic society is thus confronted with a painful dilemma. The process of development tends to stimulate spatial mobility within the multiethnic society as elsewhere. But in such a society, mobility is likely to result in interethnic conflict, nativistic reactions and violent confrontations. To take no action to either protect local people or enhance their capacity to compete with migrants is to sit idly by as racial and linguistic conflicts grow. But to cope with the problem by attempting to prevent the migration of skilled and motivated persons will either fail or, to the extent that such measures succeed, substantially slow the country's rate of economic growth while simultaneously destroying the many advantages of a common citizenship.

For the Indian immigrant abroad there is a curiously striking resemblance between the agitation against foreign nationals in Assam and the attempts to send them "back home" with the anti-Indian views publicly professed by the arch enemy of non-white immigrants in Britain, Enoch Powell.

Despite the unusually large number of typographical errors in this volume, Sarin does a great service to the cause of understanding the roots of the current agitation in India's North-East frontier. The book would have been more useful if it had incorporated a map of the region showing its boundaries and spatial relationships with sensitive border areas.

Ethnic groups studied

HARVARD ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUPS by Stephen Thernstrom, Ann Orlov, and Oscar Handlin [Editors]. 1076 pages. Hb. 1980. Harvard University Press. $49.50

Until now anyone interested in foraging into the history of ethnic communities in the U.S. had to consult many volumes of books and periodicals to ferret out the necessary information. There was no single authoritative work. One simply had to play the sleuth in tracking down material which was seldom easy to get in any but the major research libraries. It was arduous. It was nerve-racking. This deficiency has been rectified by the folks at Harvard University Press who have produced something very close to a milestone in ethnic studies by releasing this sweeping volume last month.

This is the first attempt to capture the variety and complexity of the American ethnic mosaic.

At the heart of the encyclopedia is a collection of 106 ethnic group histories (with 87 maps) and 29 review essays on controversial subjects pertinent to immigrants and ethnic groups ranging from the Acadians to Zoroastrians.

The Indian community in the United States has been handled under the "group classification 'East Indians' by Joan M. Jensen of the Department of History at New Mexico State University in a 6000 word 5 page (pages 296-301) review essay. Dr. Jensen whose unpublished manuscript 'Outcasts in a Savage Land: The East Indians in North America' as well as her studies on discrimination towards Indians in the Pacific Coast half a century ago, have been received with critical praise, portrays the Asian Indians or Indo Americans with an evenhanded resourcefulness. The flow of immigrants from India is broken up into two phases with the cut-off period coinciding with the 1965 immigration law which modified national quotas. Table 1 lists the East Indian immigration to the United States from 1820 to 1977 and shows in dramatic form how the number of immigrants jumped from 8 (1821-1850) to 1973 (1951-1960) and the leapfrogged to 90,599 during the period (1971-1976).

"The largest concentration of East Indians is in the New York metropolitan area; at least 30,000 live within 50 miles of the city: about 5000 reside in Flushing Queens; 1200 in Jersey City; and 600 in Westchester County" writes Jensen in her entry on the new visible minority which she has chosen to label with the misnomer 'East Indians'. According to her statistics, there are at least 30,000 people of Indian origin settled in California, mainly in and around San Francisco and Los Angeles, with smaller communities in Sutter and Yuba countries and the Central and Imperial Valleys. In the Chicago area there are about 10,000 and communities numbering several thousand are to be found in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Texas, with the remaining scattered across the country in college or university centers. Not only are Indians from India represented in the Indo American population, but also people of Indian origin from Fiji, Hong Kong, England, Africa, Sri Lanka, and West Indies. All this is by way of demographic profile.

The early Indian immigrant's involvement with the development of the Pacific Railroad in Northern California and Western Canada is chronicled along with the hostility they suffered at the hands of white extremists in the lumbering areas around Bellingham and Everett, Washington, and the warning by the Asiatic Exclusion League of the impending "Hindoo Invasion". It was discrimination that brought together the educated but poor intellectuals and the uneducated but economically self-sufficient Punjabis, says Jensen. "Campus fraternities and other organizations denied membership to Asian students, restaurants, hotels, rooming houses, and public amusement centers refused service to Asians, whether agricultural workers or intellectuals; landowners used restrictive covenants to keep them from purchasing residential property" all of which finally led to the "barred zone" concept towards the immigration of laborers from India in 1917.

The fight by Indian immigrants for citizenship beginning as early as 1906 and the rise and fall of the Ghadr movement is treated at some length. The core of the post 1965 Indo American community is to be found among the nearly 50,000 engineers, physicians, scientists, professors, teachers, and businessmen who entered the United States during the years 1965-1975 along with an equal number of wives and children, according to Dr. Jensen. Because this group of immigrants were urban, educated, English speaking, they experienced a relatively smooth transition from life in India to life in America.

This rapid transition to the American way of life with its long hours in commute traffic, highly competitive and relatively impersonal jobs, the experience of subtle forms of discrimination even among the most successful created psychological tensions. The role of the family underwent marked changes and children found it difficult to maintain their East Indian identity and values".

The essay concludes with the tremendous efforts made by cultural groups within the community to maintain their heritage and resist assimilation. It is Religion, says Jensen, which has acquired greater importance in recent years because it is a way of maintaining Indian culture.

The book has plenty of surprises. It is the kind that delights as well as informs even those who are marginally interested in the area of ethnic studies. For instance we are provided with a two page history of the Zoroastrians in the United States and intriguing mini histories of such little known groups as the Kalmyks (900 strong Mongolian Buddhists living in New Jersey and Pennsylvania) and the Bosnian Muslims. There are separate histories of the Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities which in itself says a great deal for the comprehensiveness of this work.

Elsewhere the book tries to define that seemingly indefinable concept of the 'American Identity' and gets away with partial success. The chapters on 'Assimilation and Pluralism', 'Concepts of Ethicity', 'Intermarriage', 'Loyalties Dual and Divided', 'Prejudice and Discrimination' provide insight as well as food for thought to anyone interested in ethnic movements. The book misstates on more than one occasion that the Supreme Court has ordered schools to provide bilingual education to children whose mothertongue is not English and whose facility with the English language is minimal.

Apparently, the Supreme Court has done no such thing.

The appendix provides a vast wealth of data relating to the national origins, geographical distribution and other criteria, all of which is basic to the creation of a valid profile on any one of the 106 ethnic communities dealt with in this massive reference work which is bound to find a respected place in libraries everywhere.

INDIA FACES SHORTAGE OF VITAMIN-A

Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh, (UNI) - Over 12,000 children below twelve years of age fall a prey to blindness in India every year due to inadequate intake of vitamin-A, according to a survey conducted by the State Government's Department of Chemicals and Fertilisers.

FILMS

Directed by K Raghavendra Rao
Produced by A S R Anjaneyulu and M. Arjuna Raju

Regional film-makers don't leave anything to chance. They enter the Hindi film market with a remake of their successful regional ventures.

A regional film-especially in the South is easy to make. All the State governments give subsidies for the films shot and processed in their States; star fees and production costs are less than in Bombay, and the audience though not on all-India scale is fairly large for their investments. In more cases than one the regional film-makers make profits on their investments. No wonder many experimental, off-beat and daring films are first made in a regional language.

During the last two years Malayalam cinema was leading having completed over 120 films a year. This year it is going to be Tamil cinema. Drying up of the Gulf money and decreasing interest in sex and nudity had adversely affected the Malayalam films. The place has been taken over by the Tamil cinema. By the end of the year the number of Tamil films might touch the 120 target while the numbe of Malayalam films completed may be less than 100. The colour craze and Cinemascope have also caught up with the regional cinema. At least two films in the South are being shot in 70 MM.

The runaway success of Tamil original encouraged the producers to make **Nishana** in Hindi. It is not a big budget film like **Aurbani and Abdullah** but it is a multi-starrer no doubt. The story has very little novelty about it but its narrative style springs a few surprises.

To deprive her of her costly necklace, a woman is supposedly murdered. Social chasm between two young lovers, children of the "murderer" and the "victim" respectively, stands between their matrimonial union. The lover-boy sets out to find the truth. The discovery that the "victim" is alive and kicking results in their final union.

Great care has been taken to make the film technically top-grade. Gloss and glamour are evident in almost every frame. Photography enhances the picturesqueness of the scenic locations. K Raghavendra Rao creates drama even in ordinary situations.

Poonam Dhillon, of **Noorie** fame, has never looked as sensuous, though she has matured since her appearance in **Noorie**. Though much older than Poonam, Jeetendra has some boyish charm about him even when he sports moustache. With characteristic flamboyance he dances away the blues of many of his admirers. Dr. Shreeram Lagoo, as the patriarch, is a superb character artist. Naturalness is his chief trait. Utpal Dutt's Bengali-accented Hindi is so charming that it establishes sympathy with him even when he plays the villain. Asrani with his companion, a tamed lion this time, sets off a few guffaws. Prem Chopra

FILMS

Directed by K Raghavendra Rao
Produced by A S R Anjaneyulu and M. Arjuna Raju

Regional film-makers don't leave anything to chance. They enter the Hindi film market with a remake of their successful regional ventures.

A regional film-especially in the South is easy to make. All the State governments give subsidies for the films shot and processed in their States; star fees and production costs are less than in Bombay, and the audience though not on all-India scale is fairly large for their investments. In more cases than one the regional film-makers make profits on their investments. No wonder many experimental, off-beat and daring films are first made in a regional language.

During the last two years Malayalam cinema was leading, having completed over 120 films a year. This year it is going to be Tamil cinema. Drying up of the Gulf money and decreasing interest in sex and nudity had adversely affected the Malayalam films. The place has been taken over by the Tamil cinema. By the end of the year the number of Tamil films might touch the 120 target while the number of Malayalam films completed may be less than 100. The colour craze and Cinemascope have also caught up with the regional cinema. At least two films in the South are being shot in 70 MM.

The runaway success of Tamil original encouraged the producers to make **Nishana** in Hindi. It is not a big-budget film like **Aurbani** and **Abdullah** but it is a multi-starrer no doubt. The story has very little novelty about it but its narrative style springs a few surprises. To deprive her of her costly necklace; a woman is supposedly murdered. Social chasm between two young lovers, children of the "murderer" and the "victim" respectively, stands between their matrimonial union. The lover-boy sets out to find the truth. The discovery that the "victim" is alive and kicking results in their final union.

Great care has been taken to make the film technically top-grade. Gloss and glamour are evident in almost every frame. Photography enhances the picturesqueness of the scenic locations. K Raghavendra Rao creates drama even in ordinary situations.

Poonam Dhillon, of **Noorie** fame, has never looked as sensuous, though she has matured since her appearance in **Noorie**. Though much older than Poonam, Jeetendra has some boyish charm about him even when he sports moustache. With characteristic flamboyance he dances away the blues of many of his admirers. Dr. Shreeram Lagoo, as the patriarch, is a superb character artist. Naturalness is his chief trait. Utpal Dutt's Bengali-accented Hindi is so charming that it establishes sympathy with him even when he plays the villain. Asrani with his companion, a tamed lion this time, sets off a few guffaws. Prem Chopra is at his old game - ever willing to seduce the "heroine" and grabbing her property.

Laxmikant Pyarelal come up with a few fleeting tunes.

BADLA AUR BALIDAN

Directed and edited by Kewal Sharma
Produced by Swarn Singh Kanwar

It is an all-round film. The story-writer, Naresh Kumar, and Screenplay-dialogue writer, Ram Kelkar, have devised ways to please all sections of the audience there is action, patriotic sentiments, class-war and melodrama.

It starts on a class-war note, exploitation of simple peasants by the village landlord. Rebelling against the landlord's interest means destruction. That is what happens to Ram and his family - his father is killed, an attempt is made to burn alive his mother, to abduct his fiancee and so on. Circumstances thus force Ram to join a gang of dacoits. He becomes the gun-wielding Daku Sangram Singh, and revenges himself on his oppressor. On completing his mission he wants to quit but is made the gang leader because of his grit.

The dacoit leader's brother who had earlier escaped being burnt alive, is shown as the Police officer deputed to arrest the dacoit-leader who has a price on his head. On the run, the dacoit-leader is given shelter by a woman who needs Rs 10,000 to marry off her daughter. The peasant-turned-dacoit promises to bring the dowry-money on the marriage day, and act as godfather. It is here that he is surrounded by the military-police force, and willingly surrenders after performing the ceremonies. He also persuades his other dacoit-colleagues to reform themselves.

War breaks out on the international borders. Prisoners are to be transferred to some safer place. The dacoit-leader prefers to fight the enemy on the front wherein his brother-officer is assigned to blow up a strategic bridge, a job fought with great risk. The released dacoit dynamites the bridge and perishes in the process. His officer-brother and son (yes, the dacoit-leader's wife gave birth to a son in the dacoits' den) come to the Amar Jyoti memorial, at the India Gate, to pay homage to the Unknown Soldier. The film had begun with scenes from the Republic Day Parade at Rajpath. **Badla aur Balidan** ("Revenge and Sacrifice") has been extended from one finale to another to make it all-embracing and somewhat different from the usual dacoit dramas. The daccits here obey some principles: They don't molest a woman though they have many nautch girls for their entertainment; they are ferocious but only for the rich and help the poor and the needy.

Rajendra Kumar is not as ferocious a dacoit as he is supposed to be in the film. His earlier role as dacoit, in **Gora aur Kala**, was much more powerful. In the company of Dev Kumar and Ranjeet he looks a second-rater. Ranjeet, who has played cruel dacoits many times before, plays second fiddle to Dev Kumar and later to Rajendra Kumar. Height and voice help Dev Kumar in tough-guy roles. As a dacoit with some principles he wins sympathy of the audience. Sujit Kumar plays his screen image: an exploitative villian who, for his evil deeds, must die at the hands of the hero. Vinod Mehra has the knack of seeming not to play the role, he just walks through it, so adept he is at playing non-descript characters.

Asha Parekh the petite heartthrob of yesteryear had a major female role, more important than Moushmi Chatterji's who plays the lady-doctor teaching the fruits of family planning to the rural women folk.

The film is full of patriotic sentiments, in plot line, in dialogue and in its songs. Self-reformation of dacoits is another issue touched upon in the film. Light relief is provided by Tuntun and Jagdeep who has evolved his own style of comedy which to some might look cheap and nasty.

When there is so much going on, on the screen, one forgets to notice many technical qualities, like Radhu Karmarkar's excellent camerawork, though not as good as he does for the R K films. Lyrics are appropriate and Sonik Omi tunes them with flair. (Darshak in Democratic World)

Taxing for growth

New Delhi, (UNI) - Indian Finance Minister R. Venkataraman has told Parliament that appropriate allocation would be made for promoting construction of hotels within the reach of the common man.

The Minister was reacting to a suggestion made by an Opposition member that a fund should be created out of the tax revenue realised from the hotel industry, to promote clean hotels. The suggestion was made during discussion on a Government Bill proposing levy of tax on hotel revenue.

Mr. Venkataraman said provisions had already made been made in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for youth hostels, working womens' hostels and hotels for low income groups. He gave the assurance that appropriate allocations would be recommended to promote such hotels when the matter comes up before the Planning Commission.

Later, the Bill was adopted by the House. It proposes fifteen per cent tax on gross receipts of hotels in which the daily room charges are 10 dollars or more.

Mallet films revealing

By Ron Santana

Louis Mallet's documentary "Phantom India" which offended the sensibilities of the Government of India a few years ago for portraying Calcutta as is, was shown recently in Ottawa.

Three parts of the "Phantom India" series shown November 30 at the National Library auditorium by the National Film Theatre of Canada, a division of the Canadian Film Institute, took the viewer on a grand tour of India.

Mallet can be forgiven for showing the filthy and overcrowded conditions of Calcutta as he also demonstrates the cultural vibrancy, the colorful festivities, and the buyonat microcosm of the Indian sub-continent living in Calcutta, a city born out of colonialism, religious conflicts, the resulting refugee influx and industrialization.

Some who have never visited Calcutta, such as this writer, actually admired the exciting city of Calcutta on India's east coast, thanks to the French film-maker. Calcutta, as seen by Mallet, does have serious problems such as a lack of housing, inadequate transportation, poor health care for the sick and plain overcrowding. However, instead of hating the film-maker or Calcutta, one comes out after watching the Phantom India series impressed with Calcutta with all its lively vigor and buzz of activity.

Calcutta's daily routine, according to Mallet, includes celebrating Kali festivals, riding on the running boards of city buses, political marches by the right, left and the middle parties, chanting Bajans on city streets by Bihari immigrants, acrobatic shows and open-air wrestling matches.

One cannot avoid comparing Calcutta with the New York City of the past when the Big Apple's streets were filled with jazz music, street vehoodors, hawkers, panhandlers and bums. Winos feeding themselves from garbage bins in Manhatten that sports litter and smelly garbage all over sound right out of Mallet's films showing man made hills of garbage in Howrah. Unlike New York City from which the music and color have slowly vanished, leaving only the bums and muggers on the scene, Calcutta has retained its charms, as Mallet's film suggests.

The Government of India's hyper-sensitivity to others seeing the eyesores of the country appears to be unwarranted as one gets a complete view of the very rich and the abjectly poor on the streets of Calcutta in Mallet's documentary. The same can be said of other cities of India dotted with palatial mansions surrounded by islands of slums, buffaloe manure and pigs smeared with mud. It is not the film-maker's fault to present the warts as well as the charms. The angry reaction in India to Mallet's depiction confirms that Indians have grown too callous and indifferent to their fellow citizens who may be better off dead than suffer the grinding poverty, the arrogance of the propertied classes, corruption at all levels of government and overbearing police and civil servants.

One of Mallet's documentaries on the caste system makes a valid point -- the caste system is nothing but a means of economic exploitation of man by man. The so-called higher castes attempt to preserve at all costs what they have amased riding on the backs of the lower classes and the untouchables. The caste system ensures economic advantage to the higher castes while strangling the lower castes from breaking away from unnatural barriers erected by self-serving class and caste interests. Mallet has captured the caste system in action in rural India accurately.

Mallet's contribution to understanding India comes in no small measure through his portrayal of the vanishing tribes of India, such as the Tholas of Orissa and the Badaga's of Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu, victims of progress. Entire villages of tribal people in Orissa fleeing their homes to the forests to avoid the tax-collector is well-documented.

A Jewish Indian from Cochin, Kerala, speaks volumes about India's hospitality when he says, "India is the only country in the world that has never persecuted the Jews."

Instead of condemning a serious film-maker like Mallet, the government of India may do well to honor the man who understands and explains the sub-continent in an interesting manner.

Blindings sicken Indira

New Delhi (AP) - Dec. 2 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said yesterday she felt physically sick when she learned that police at a jail in the state of Bihar in northern India blinded 29 prisoners with needles and acid.

A physician sent by the Supreme Court to the jail to examine the blinded inmates submitted a report that Chief Justice Y.V. Chandrachud said "will shock the conscience of the civilized world."

The doctor found that the blinded men he examined had lost sight in either or both eyes, which had been perforated by burns from a "corrosive substance" and punctured by some sharp and pointed weapon", Judge Chandrachud said.

The Bihar state Government, meanwhile, suspended B.L. Das, superintendent of the Central Jail in Bhagalpur.

All 15 policemen have been charged with negligence of duty.

Official rage at the blinding of the prisoners continued to build in Parliament.

The federal Government announced that an independent inquiry would be held and that $1,875 in compensation would be paid to each of the prisoners blinded.

The victims have said they were arrested on false charges and later, during interrogations, they were pinned to the ground while a policeman jabbed at their eyes with needles.

A stormy start for Parliament

By George Mathew

New Delhi: Both the houses of Parliament, the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, began the winter session on a stormy note provoked by the galloping price rise, communal riots, railway accidents, deteriorating law and order situation, the spate of inter-session ordinances and the Assam crisis.

The Speaker had received adjournment motions on a number of topics but announced his decision to allow the most innocuous of all - railway accidents.

An irate Opposition in a united strategy rose to protest against the Speaker's ruling and demanded that he accept the adjournment motion of rising prices which according to it was the most important of all.

The Speaker, Balram Jakhar, was caught unawares in a quandary. He sat in silence watching the commotion in the house when a number of members speaking at the same time against his ruling. He was in no mood to relent.

His assurance that he would allow discussion on rising prices, communal riots and all other subjects of importance did not convince the Opposition.

When the Speaker remained adament some Opposition members alleged that political considerations had influenced his decision. The vociferous Jyotirmony Bosu (CPM) charged that these decisions were taken in the Prime Minister's Secretariate. The Speaker denied these charges.

Subramaniam Swamy (Janata) wanted to know the basis on which priority was given to the motion on railway accidents. The ruling party members supporting the Speaker said that the Speaker was not bound to give reasons for his decision.

Chandrajit Yadav (Lok Dal) wanted the Speaker to take up the motion on price rise which was the most important issue which affected the largest number of people.

Madhu Dandavate (Janata) said that the Opposition wanted to censure the government and was not interested in mere discussion.

In a dramatic move following hurried consultation among the Opposition parties, the mover of the motion on railway accidents Basudeb Acharya (CPM) sent a note to the Speaker withdrawing his adjournment motion which placed the Speaker in a difficult position.

The Information and Broadcasting Minister Vasant Sathe pointed out that having accepted the notice of motion on the railway accidents the Speaker had no option but to call upon the member to seek leave to move the motion and could not accept withdrawal at this state.

The Speaker accepted the suggestion and the entire Opposition, except for the members of the DMK and Muslim League, walked out after their animated discussion for more than 45 minutes was rendered unsuccessful.

As Bhishma Narain Singh, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, laid ten inter-session ordinances on the table of the House, Ram Jethmalani (BJP) returned to the House to voice his protest against what he called the "fraud" on the constitutional powers of the President to issue ordinances while Parliament was not in session.

The Speaker reiterated the disapproval voiced by his predecessors on the issue of ordinances on the eve of Parliament session.

Walk Out in Rajya Sabha

Noisey scenes were witnessed in the Rajya Sabha as well where the Opposition spoke agitatedly on the issue of 10 ordinances during the 10 weeks the Parliament was not in session.

The two most important of them all were the National Security Ordinance (NSO) and the one nationalising Maruti Ltd., Sanjay Gandhi's small car project.

The NSO was described as a "back-door MISA" (the Maintenance of Internal Security Act) was used to arrest Opposition leaders during the Emergency). The Maruti ordinance was described as a "monumental scandal" bigger than Watergate".

The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, Mr. Hidayatullah said: "I don't like ordinances and I don't like government by ordinances."

The Opposition was not satisfied by the Chair's remarks but wanted an assurance by the government that it would not resort to this practice in future.

The government's stand was that its action was "absolutely constitutional" and that it was the privilege of the House to move a counter-resolution opposing the ordinance. Incidently, the ruling Congress(I) was in a minority in the Rajya Sabha during the last session but enjoys a majority now since a couple of members joined the ruling party during the inter-session.

Even after 80 minute furore in the House the Opposition failed to obtain an assurance from the government that it would not repeat the practice or to invoke a ruling from the Chair reprimanding the government on the score. At last the entire Opposition staged a walk out in protest.

Earlier Piloo Modi (Janata) said that the promulgation of 10 ordinances in 10 weeks was symbolic of the fact that the government could not rule by legislation. The quality and the quantity of the ordinances, he said, showed that the government wanted to avoid a discussion on all these issues, which could be embarrassing for it. The "draconian back-door MISA" was already being "used, misused and abused", he added.

Pandemonium

Pandemonium prevailed in the Lok Sabha on the second day also when the Opposition held a repeat performance to press the demand for a discussion on the adjournment motion on rising prices and communal riots.

The Dy. Speaker, G. Lakshmanan, who was in the Chair refused to reconsider the matter since the Speaker had already given a ruling on the previous day.

The Opposition sought a statement from the Home Minister on communal riots but without success.

Sensible program on Fifth Estate

On December 9 on CBC's "Fifth Estate" a success story of a Sikh immigrant, Mal Kondolay was broadcasted. Congratulations to Ian Parker and his team for a well-researched, informative and well-presented program.

The story of Kondalay, who "never spent a day in school" is a good example of many hard working immigrants who have made for themselves a better life in Canada. It is a story of how perseverence, perspiration and determination with some luck can overcome any obstacle on one's way.

Kondolay started his life in Canada as a sawmill worker in the Fraser Valley, B.C., like many of his countrymen.

Working overtime and saving as much as he could he bought a small farm and in five years he acquired more land making him the head of a multi-million-dollar farm and food processing company. His company processes tons of food for Steinberg's, McCain's, Artic Foods, etc. Most of his employees are East Indians, and he has had no labour problems.

Featured on the program was another family - the Narangs. Mrs. Narang has been a widow now for 11 years and the head of the household. She and her daughter, 25, have been working on the Kondolay farm at least two shifts each, 6 to 7 days a week. Mrs. Narang also has three sons. The family income pooled together has enabled them to buy a small farm with a cosy house for themselves and will be employing workers during the next season. Will Mrs. Narang also be heading a multi-million-dollar establishment some day? We will wait and see.

Six out of ten farms in the Fraser Valley are owned by East Indians and according to Ian Parker they all have one thing in common - "hard work".

Prof. Pendharkar, who was interviewed portrayed a very optimistic view of this minority group's future in this country and in taking their rightful place in the mosaic. About discrimination he said, "if your pocket is full of a lot of money, nobody discriminates against you."

In such a short time (about 20 minutes) the program also dealt with problems in immigration - the immigration officers confusing arranged marriages with marriages of convenience, the pitiable long wait of one to two years by fiancees and spouses, having lonely honeymoon either in India or Mexico. Other aspects like racial problems, discrimination, religious and cultural values, etc. were all presented - comprehensively and yet with seriousness, sympathy, appreciation, humour and above all with respect and understnading.

They were elected

INDIA ASSOCIATION, McMASTER UNIVERSITY HAMILTON, ONTARIO

President - **Pankaj Tandan**
Vice President - **Mrs. Kiran Bhutani**
General Secretary - **Deepak Mehrotra**
Cultural Secretary - **Amitabh Gupta**
Sports Secretary - **Miss Mukta Rajadhyaksha**
Treasurer - **Vinti Sansanwal.**

EXPOSURE TO MICA CAN AFFECT LUNGS

New Delhi, (UNI) - Exposure to mica could induce lung disorders in some persons, early results from a survey among mica workers in Bihar indicate.

Doctors have long suspected the possibility of respiratory and related troubles from exposure to mica.

APPLY FOR YOUR MUNICIPAL GRANT NOW!

FAITES VOTRE DEMANDE DE SUBVENTION DES MAINTENANT!

If you are a non-profit organization and work solely for the benefit of the citizens of Ottawa, the City can provide financial assistance in the following categories:

a) festivals*
b) promotion of greater understanding between ethnic, racial and cultural groups*
c) rental of civic facilities
d) seed funding*
e) core funding for umbrella groups*
f) sponsorship of national and international competitions
g) municipally oriented conferences and conventions

Your organization must be prepared to complete an application showing the need for funding.

* *Applications in these categories must be submitted on or before Friday, January 16.*

Information: Mrs. E. Iles,
Grants Co-ordinator,
563-3490

Si vous êtes un organisme à but non lucratif et que vous oeuvrez uniquement dans le but de bénéficier les résidants d'Ottawa, la Ville peut vous accorder une aide financière aux catégories suivantes:

a) festivals*
b) promotion d'une meilleure sensibilisation aux groupes ethniques, raciaux et culturels*
c) location d'installations municipales
d) subvention de lancement*
e) subvention de base de groupes "parapluies"*
f) patronage des compétitions nationales et internationales
g) conférences et congrès à orientation municipale.

Votre organisme doit être disposé à remplir une formule demandant une aide financière et décrivant vos besoins.

* *Les demandes pour ces catégories doivent nous parvenir au plus tard le vendredi 16 janvier.*

Renseignements: Mme E. Iles,
Coordonnatrice des subventions,
563-3490

City of Ottawa

Ville d'Ottawa

Afghan prot... in Delhi

New Delhi, (Reuter) Dec. 8. - Indian leaders welcomed Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev with traditional garlands of flowers yesterday, but made it clear he should not expect their support for his country's intervention in Afghanistan.

As he arrived, police charged a crowd protesting against the intervention, injuring five people including three Afghan women. About 90 of the demonstrators were arrested.

Soviet sources indicated that Mr. Brezhnev would not take the initiative in raising the Afghan issue, but would respond to whatever Mrs.

Indian add... to censor b...

Toronto, Dec. 4 - The latest appointee to the Ontario Board of Censors is a Kenya-born veteran censor, Kirpal Singh Sagoo. In announcing the appointment yesterday, Consumer and Commercial Relations minister said Mr. Sagoo's presence on the board fulfills a Government pledge to broa...

A-fuel for th...

New Delhi - The Tarapur atomic power station near Bombay can operate for at least three more years on its present nuclear fuel stocks despite delays in shipments from the United States, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said yesterday. Under a 1963 agreement, the United States is to supply nuclear fuel for Tarapur, but shipments have been de...

Green revo...

New Delhi, (UNI) - The much acclaimed Green Revolution in north India's farmlands has, by and large, failed to improve the lot of the landless apricultural workers in the country.

In recent years, there has been some controversy over the question whether or not the Green Revolution has

TULASI B...

Books for your home library

A NEW HISTORY OF INDIA
471pp. Hb. $18.95. Oxford.

ARTS & CRAFTS OF INDI...
Coomaraswamy
260pp. Pb. $3.95. Farrar & St...

COLLECTED POEMS & PLAY...
460pp. Hb. $14.95. MacMillan

INDIAN PAINTING by Barrett...
250pp. Pb. $15.95. Rizzoli.

SOURCEBOOK IN INDIAN...
Radhakrishnan
684pp. Pb. $6.95. Princeton.

U.S., INDIA, PAKISTAN & ...
Brown
456pp. Pb. $4.95. Harvard.

GREAT SANSKRIT PLAYS IN...
BY P. Lal
396pp. Pb. $4.95. New Direc...

Payment in U.S. dollars only.
THULASI BOOKS. BOX 785...
USA

Afghan protests in Delhi

New Delhi, (Reuter) Dec. 8 - Indian leaders welcomed Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev with traditional garlands of flowers yesterday, but made it clear he should not expect their support for his country's intervention in Afghanistan.

As he arrived, police charged a crowd protesting against the intervention, injuring five people including three Afghan women. About 90 of the demonstrators were arrested.

Soviet sources indicated that Mr. Brezhnev would not take the initiative in raising the Afghan issue, but would respond to whatever Mrs. Gandhi had to say.

While Mrs. Gandhi, mindful of past Soviet support for India during international crisis, has not directly condemned the intervention, she has been hinting that India will go no further toward backing the Soviet position.

Police changed the route of Mr. Brezhnev's motorcade into the city and he did not see the protest.

About 200 people staged a similar demonstration outside the Soviet Embassy later but there were no further clashes with police as demonstrators burned a picture of Mr. Brezhnev.

Indian added to censor board

Toronto, Dec. 8 - The latest appointee to the Ontario Board of Censors is a Kenyan-born veteran censor, Kirpal Singh Sagoo. The announcing the appointment yesterday, Consumer and Commercial Relations minister said Mr. Sagoo's presence on the board fulfils a Government pledge to broaden its ethnic and cultural representation. Mr. Sagoo served on the Kenya Film Censorship Board and the Kenyan Television Commission before he came to Canada in 1973. He is director of the Multiheritage Community Alliance and has been a member of the Ontario Premier's Ethnic Advisory.

A-fuel for three years

New Delhi - The Tarapur atomic power station near Bombay can operate for at least three more years on its present nuclear fuel stocks despite delays in shipments from the United States, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said yesterday.

Under a 1963 agreement, the United States is to supply nuclear fuel for Tarapur, but shipments have been delayed after India's refusal to agree on safeguards against proliferation of nuclear weapons. Mrs. Gandhi told Parliament her Government asked the United States in September for 19.8 metric tons of enriched uranium for shipment next year. She said the Tarapur plant would operate even if the United States blocked enriched uranium supplies.

Green revolution

New Delhi, (UNI) - The much acclaimed Green Revolution in north India's farmlands has, by and large, failed to improve the lot of the landless agricultural workers in the country.

In recent years, there has been some controversy over the question whether or not the Green Revolution has been instrumental in pushing up agricultural wages.

An ILO document on the problem of rural workers in 15 districts in Punjab and Haryana says that there was no increases.

On the contrary, it records that there was a "slight decline" in real wages between 1960-61 and 1967-68.

TULASI BOOKS

Books for your home library

A NEW HISTORY OF INDIA by Stanley Wolpert
471pp. Hb. $18.95. Oxford.

ARTS & CRAFTS OF INDIA & CEYLON by A.K. Coomataswamy
260pp. Ph. $3.95. Farrar & Strauss.

COLLECTED POEMS & PLAYS by Rabindranath Tagore
460pp. Hb. $14.95. MacMillan.

INDIAN PAINTING by Barrett & Grey
250pp. Pb. $15.95. Rizzoli.

SOURCEBOOK IN INDIAN PHILOSOPHY by S. Radhakrishnan
584pp. Pb. $6.95. Princeton.

U.S., INDIA, PAKISTAN & BANGLADESH by Norman Brown
456pp. Pb. $4.95. Harvard.

GREAT SANSKRIT PLAYS IN MODERN TRANSLATION BY P. Lal
396pp. Pb. $4.95. New Directions.

Payment in U.S. dollars only. Add $1.00 postage/order. THULASI BOOKS. BOX 7850, STANFORD. CA 94305, USA

Fly-by-night travel operations

BHAMBER CHARGED WITH $421,000 THEFT

TORONTO - Surrinder Singh Bhamber, manager of now-defunct Darmi's Travel here, has been arrested by police and charged with theft of $421,820.49 from Air India.

The outlet went into default to the airlines last June, for a sum in excess of $476,000, according to Sgt. Ray Fast of the Metro fraud squad.

Also arrested was Ashok Shah of Ashok Travel, Toronto, on charges of forgery, theft and fraud against Air India.

As reported in Travelweek Bulletin Oct. 16/80, Metro Police have formed a special, full-time three-man squad to look into irregularities in the east Indian travel market headed by Fast.

Travelweek Bulletin understands this squad turned up a large number of tickets from Darmi's at the Ashok outlet recently. The latter is a non-IATA shop.

INDO-CYPRUS HOTEL PROJECT

Nicosia, (UNI) - An intercontinental hotel will soon come up at the picturesque island port of Limassol in Cyprus with Indian collaboration.

The foundation stone of the hotel, the first Indo-Cyprus hotel project, was recently laid by the Cyprus Minister for Commerce and Industry M.R. Kittis.

A joint venture of the Ashok Group of hotels of the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) and a Cyprus company Lotus Hotels Ltd., owned by Kuwaiti businessmen, the new hotel, named Lotus Ashok, would have over 200 rooms and an Indian restuarant.

RECEPTION TO DHILLON

Toronto: Indian High Commissioner G.S. Dhillon was honoured at a reception held by the Consul-General of India S.N. Soni and Mrs. Soni. A number of prominent Canadians and Indo-Canadians attended the reception.

Commenting on the reception British Consul-General A.F. Finlayson said: "Although some think it's the other way around, back in Victorian days the British got the idea of acting with Imperial Dignity from India".

Among those who attended were: Thomas Bata of the large shoe manufacturing firm; Harjit S. Dhillon, Vice-President of Pitts Engineering, Dr. Bhabusaheb Ubale, Race Relations Commissioner for Ontario; Kartar Gandhi, Signtech Inc; Jimmyat S. Gill of Shromani Sikh Society, Rathin Ghose of PRABASI; Balan Nambiar of Federation of Indo-Canadian Associations, Surinder Sakuja of Stelfast Softners Ltd; Jarnail Singh of Sikh Social and Educational Society and Inder Sharma of Indeka Imports.

BENCH WARRANT FOR ARREST OF SINGH

TORONTO - A bench warrant for the arrest of Bahadur (Bob) Singh was issued here when he failed to show up in court to face trial on charges of counterfeiting Area Settlement Plan ticket stock.

Singh was arrested Oct. 31, 1978, and charged with possession of instruments of forgery. The arrest took place at a Toronto printing shop where police alleged Singh was picking up the counterfeit tickets.

The native of India had been arrested on a number of previous fraud charges, and won a battle with legal authorities in October, 1978, when charges of conspiracy to defraud British West Indian Airways of more than $500,000 were withdrawn at the request of the Crown.

Sources have indicated that Singh is currently at Jullundur City in the Punjab, northern India. At press time, it was not known whether Canadian authorities would attempt to extradite Singh.

Pill no hazard

By Joan Hollobon

Toronto - Birth Control pills carry negligible hazards for healthy, young, non-smoking women, according to a 10-year study carried out in California for the U.S. National Institutes of Health.

Dr. Savriti Ramcharan told a press conference in Toronto that the $8.5-million study, which followed 16,638 women for a decade, showed no difference in death rates between current or former users of the pill and women who had never taken it.

She said the study also found no increased risk of diseases of the circulation system among women on the pill who do not smoke. No increase was found in cancer either. In fact, early trends suggest that oral contraceptives may protect against some cancers, but a much longer study is necessary to know for certain, she said.

She said smoking alone increases the chances of circulatory diseases and combining smoking with use of oral contraceptives seems to compound the risk, which rises in direct proportion to the amount smoked.

[The Globe and Mail]

POLICE SET UP SPECIAL TRAVEL SQUAD

TORONTO - Metropolitan Toronto police has formed a special full-time three-man squad to look into irregularities regarding the East Indian travel market, Travelweek Bulletin has learned.

The squad is under the direction of Sgt. Ray Fast, a long-time member of Metro's fraud squad, and a man who has been actively involved in the Indian market for some time.

Fast's people have called on a number of agencies recently, including **Ashok Travel in downtown Toronto**. That agency brought a substantial number of tickets in the past from Darmi's - an outlet which stuck the airlines back in June for between $500,000 to $600,000.

When asked if police had turned up a large number of Darmi's tickets at Ashok (a non-IATA shop), Fast replied:

"I can't comment at this time. We are trying to reconstruct the default of Darmi's Travel."

A number of Toronto sources feel that a ring engaged in peddling irregular airline tickets in Europe and North America is actually being mastermined from London.

ANOTHER ARREST IN DARMI'S CASE

TORONTO - Metro police here have charged that former Darmi's Travel employee Arif Khandwala acted in concert with Surrinder Singh Bhamber, who was arrested recently and charged with theft of $421,820.49 from Air India.

Bhamber was former manager of now-defunct Darmi's, which went into default last June for some $476,000. Police allege Khandwala was selling tickets, using the ticket stock of Darmi's issued through friends and acquaintances. These people were not aware of what was happening, police say.

The fraud squad also alleges this happened on three different occasions, with tickets written and imprinted on CP Air, American and what is believed to be Air India stock.

Khandwala is also charged with forgery of 15 blank IATA BSP tickets, which police say he wrote up in an open condition.

[Travelweek]

Will I?

Will I gain in lottery?
Will I get a job?
When will I get married?

For any problem in life accurate prediction by K.P. System of Predictive Astrology.

No need for Birth Time.
SEND YOUR QUESTIONS AND MENTION A NUMBER FROM 1 TO 249.

Fee per question $10.00 payable in advance by cheque to

R.S. Mani
P.O. BOX 456
CAMBRIDGE (GALT)
ONTARIO.

Global tenders invited

New Delhi, (UNI) - The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), the government owned Indian oil exploring agency, has invited global tenders for erection of an offshore platform in Bombay High, off the coast of Bombay.

The project is being financed by the World Bank. The successful bidder will be required to carry out and complete the work within a year from the date of award of work and in any case not later than April 1982.

The proposed platform will have the capacity for production of 20,000 barrels of oil per day along with associated gas.

DRUG TO CURE EPILEPSY

Calcutta, (UNI) - Clinical trials of an epilepsy cure drug, developed at the Regional Research Institute (Ayurveda) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (CCRAS) has been found effective.

The trials, conducted on 74 epileptics - both males and females - since 1976 show 43.42 per cent total control and 42.11 per cent reduction of fits, according to institute in-charge, Dr. G.D. Mukherjee, one of the developers of the drug.

The refmaining 14.47 per cent of patients suffering from epilepsy, however, show neither improvement nor deterioration, he says.

MASTER PLAN TO DEVELOP FATEHPUR SIKRI

New Delhi, (UNI) - Fatehpur Sikri, the 16th century township near Agra, built by the Mughal Emperor Akbar, will soon get a face lift.

A Master Plan, drawn up by the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, is being pressed into service to modernise and develop the city in accordance with its unique physical, cultural, socio-economic and environmental features.

The plan will attempt an integrated development of agricultural, residential or tourism activities and traffic pattern in the city.

The conservation of monuments, archaeological excavations, utilisation of some of the monument buildings for housing museums or information centres and organisation of festivals will be one of the major goals of the development plan.

NEW METALWARE CENTRE IN MORADABAD

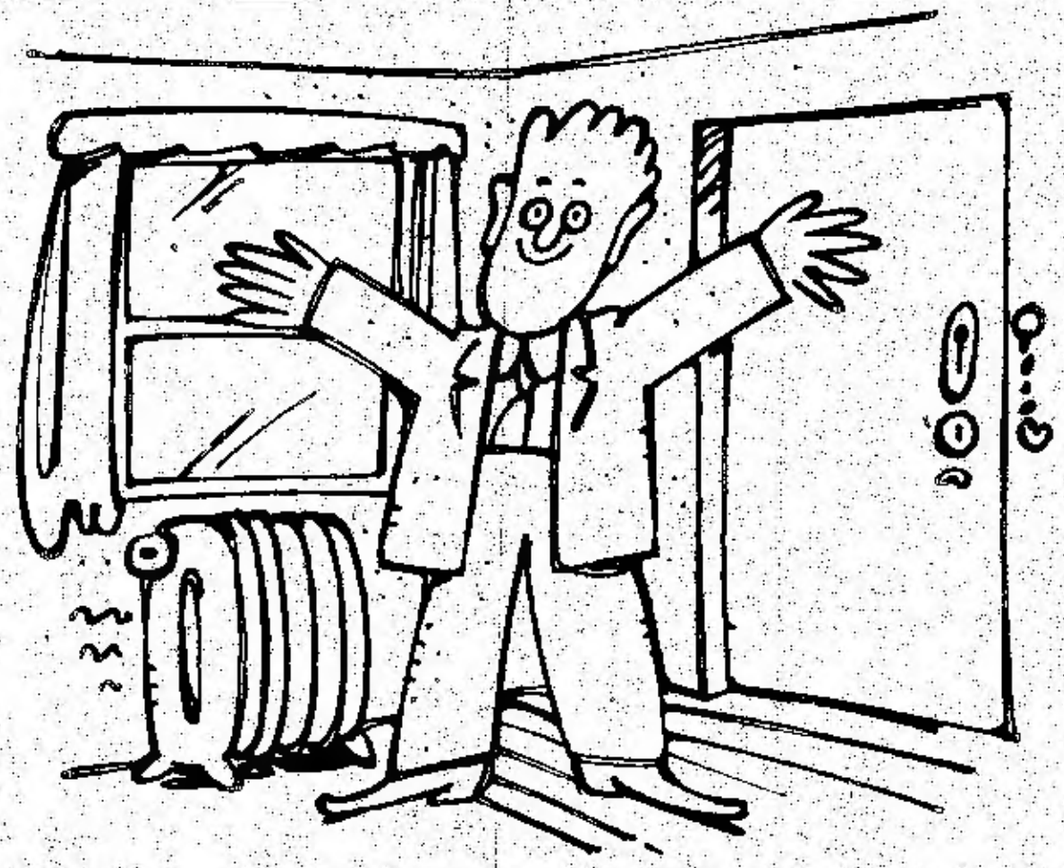
New Delhi (UNI) - Moradabad, India's leading brassware centre, will soon have a modern finishing and testing plant for art metalware that will accelerate exports and provide greater employment opportunities.

The project will be executed by the Trade Development Authority with technical assistance from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

A UNIDO consultant is currently visiting India to study the production technique and tools and equipment used for art metalware in various units.

On the basis of the consultant's recommendations, the centre will extend to small scale producers services to improving their manufacturing techniques.

Prince Charles of Britain called on the President Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy during his visit to India in November.



HOW TO SAVE ENERGY AROUND THE HOUSE.

Twenty-five per cent of your heat can slip out around doors and windows. For example, you lose as much warmth through a 1/4 inch crack along the bottom of a door as you would through a hole the size of a baseball in your wall. Here are some energy-saving tips.

1. An extra pane added to single glazed windows can cut window heat loss by half. Tight-fitting storm windows or even a sheet of clear plastic on the inside will do the trick.
2. Weatherstripping around the tops and sides of moveable windows stops warm air from leaking out through the joints.
3. Weatherstripping around door frames and especially at the bottom of doors will keep your floors warmer and cut down on cold drafts.

For more information on energy conservation in the home or in the car, write to: Ministry of Energy, GMS Box 37, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M7A 2B7.

Life is good, Ontario.
Preserve it. Conserve it.

Ontario Ministry of Energy
Hon. Robert Welch, Minister

Energy Ontario

Mid-winte religious

Although to many Canadians this time of year spells Christmas and New Ye r's Eve, to others it spells **Yuan-Tan, Diwali, Hanukkah or Id-al-adha.** The Chinese, Hindu, Jewish and Islamic communities, along with Christians of Ukrainian descent, will take part in an exhibit at Harbourfront from December 12 to 28 designed to make these holiday names more meaningful.

The actual day which begins the two week celebration of the Chinese New Year, **Yuan-Tan** (pronounced Wahn-Tahn), varies within the time period January 21 to February 19, because the 4,000 year-old Chinese calendar is based on the moon. Many Torontonians have seen the multi-coloured New Year's dragon propelled through the streets of Chinatown by as many as 50 people. A dragon will be part of the Chinese exhibit at Harbourfront, along with banners which traditionally hang over entrances to ward off bad luck, lucky money and traditional food vessels.

The central ritual of **Hanukkah**, the Jewish festival, is the lighting of a menorah, a special candlebra holding eight candles. A menorah will be included in the Harbourfront display, along with a dreidel, the four-sided spinning top which is used to play a game symbolizing the miracle which the holiday celebrates.

In 135 B.C.E. the Macabbeans, besieged by the huge Syrian army, had only enough holy oil to concecrate their synagogue stronghold for one day; but the oil lasted eight days, during which they were able to

Satellit

Sikandrabad (Uttar Pradesh) - (UNI) - Five remote areas, separated by sea and difficult mountainous terrain have been linked to the rest of India by a satellite communication network inaugurated by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi here.

With the inauguration of the satellite earth station here, about 70 km from New Delhi, India entered the satellite era for domestic communication.

In the first phase of the satellite project, five remote areas - Car Nicobar, Port Blair, Kavaratti, Leh and Aizwal - will have instant communication facilities with the rest of the country through satellite. The domestic

Assam

The Home Minister said that foreign powers were involved in the trouble in Assam as in other small north-eastern states.

He was replying to a calling attention motion on the "continued stalemate in Assam."

MARUTI ASSETS

The Maruti Ltd., had asset amounting to Rs 684 lakhs a of July 22, 1977 while it liabilities were to the tune o Rs 628 lakhs, the Law Minister told the Lok Sabha.

Mid-winter religious festivals

Although to many Canadians this time of year spells Christmas and New Year's Eve, to others it spells **Yuan-Tan, Diwali, Hanukkah** or **Id-al-adha**. The Chinese, Hindu, Jewish and Islamic communities, along with Christians of Ukrainian descent, will take part in an exhibit at Harbourfront from December 12 to 28 designed to make these holiday names more meaningful.

The actual day which begins the two week celebration of the Chinese New Year, **Yuan-Tan** (pronounced Wahn-Tahn), varies within the time period January 21 to February 19, because the 4,000 year-old Chinese calendar is based on the moon. Many Torontonians have seen the multi-coloured New Year's dragon propelled through the streets of Chinatown by as many as 50 people. A dragon will be part of the Chinese exhibit at Harbourfront, along with banners which traditionally hang over entrances to ward off bad luck, lucky money and traditional food vessels.

The central ritual of **Hanukkah**, the Jewish festival, is the lighting of a menorah, a special candlebra holding eight candles. A menorah will be included in the Harbourfront display, along with a dreidel, the four-sided spinning top which is used to play a game symbolizing the miracle which the holiday celebrates.

In 135 B.C.E. the Macabbeans, besieged by the huge Syrian army, had only enough holy oil to concecrate their synagogue stronghold for one day; but the oil lasted eight days, during which they were able to defeat their enemies.

Like Hanukkah, the East Indian Hindu celebrations, **Diwali** is also called the Festival of Lights. The word Diwali means "garland of lights" and as many duyas (lamp) as possible are lit in each household. At Harbourfront you'll see a table set with flowers, an image of the god Lakshimi, duyas, rosewater and an alpana, an intricate pattern made with coloured powder. There will also be the jewellery and costume of a temple dancer.

Costumes are also worn by Muslims in making the annual pilgrimage to Mecca called Hajj and they will be on display along with Islamic artifacts and the holy book, the Koran. The costumes will reflect the many different areas of the world where Islamic people dwell. The Feast of Sacrifice celebrated by those Muslims not in Mecca during the time of Pilgrimage is called Id-al-adha.

In conjunction with the Celebrations festivities, Harbourfront will feature an afternoon of storytelling, **Winter Solstice Tales**. The date is Sunday, December 21 from 12:30 to 2:30 p.m.

Storyteller **Lorne Brown** will reveal the mysteries of the shortest day of the year; **Michael Wax** will tell Hassidic tales and **John McLeod** will relate the legends of the Ojibway through music and stories.

Admission to both celebrations and the Winter Solstice Tales is free for the whole family. The locale is the Community Gallery in York Quay Centre, 235 Queen's Quay West.

Satellite era

Sikandrabad (Uttar Pradesh) - (UNI) - Five remote areas, separated by sea and difficult mountainous terrain have been linked to the rest of India by a satellite communication network inaugurated by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi here.

With the inauguration of the satellite earth station here, about 70 km from New Delhi, India entered the satellite era for domestic communication.

In the first phase of the satellite project, five remote areas - Car Nicobar, Port Blair, Kavaratti, Leh and Aizwal - will have instant communication facilities with the rest of the country through satellite. The domestic satellite project will be completed early 1982 when India's own satellite (INSAT) is placed in orbit.

The Prime Minister's inaugural speech was heard simultaneously by people in all the five remote areas.

Explaining the significance of the event to newsmen, S.K. Ghose, communications secretary, said that for the first time people in these remote areas will have reliable communication facilities with the rest of the country round the year.

The first phase of the project involved the setting up of two main earth stations at Delhi and Madras and five in the remote area at a cost of over Rs 40 million.

Assam trouble

The Home Minister said that foreign powers were involved in the trouble in Assam as in other small north-eastern states.

He was replying to a calling attention motion on the "continued stalemate in Assam."

He said that the government had taken a firm decision to strengthen the border, not only the portion between Assam and Bangladesh, but the entire border with all the eastern states.

MARUTI ASSETS

The Maruti Ltd., had assets amounting to Rs 684 lakhs as of July 22, 1977 while its liabilities were to the tune of Rs 628 lakhs, the Law Minister told the Lok Sabha.

SEED PROGRAMME TO HELP FARMERS

New Delhi, (UNI) - The Indian Farmers Fertiliser Co-operative Ltd (IFFCO) has initiated a seed multiplication program with the twin objective of producing quality seeds and helping the marginal farmer to realise a better return.

The making of a gourmet guru

By A. Samuel

If you want to enjoy your profession make it your hobby as well or it may be the other way around, develop your hobby and you have got your career made.

For over 7 years now through these columns Pranati Sen Gupta has been providing us with mouth watering recipes, appealing menus, interesting and useful tips and other information on food. In this issue we are looking at the gourmet behind all those delicious dishes.

She has always been interested in the creation of fine food, always enjoyed not only the final product but also the time consuming preparation that goes into it. Is not preparing a tasty and nutritious meal a creative art in itself? Let's admit that it is not everyone who can master this art. Through many conversations I found that she gives a lot of importance to the freshness of the ingredients used. Freshly ground spices, texture of vegetables, the flavour of the oil used, temperature setting, cooking time, etc., can make or mar the final product, she says. The slightest thing that may have left unattended can turn out an otherwise delicious dish into a total disaster, and the end result could be wastage of time and expensive ingredients.

Eye appeal is very important, she says. An elegantly set table, the colour and arrangement of dishes can all arouse the appetite of your guests, she says. Also, well prepared food deserves to be served elegantly at the right temperature to be enjoyed at its best.

Those of us who have had the opportunity to be entertained by her can speak for the highly gracious, relaxed hostess that she is. It is mainly due to her systematic planning and sheer hard work that there is hardly ever any last-minute panic during her parties. Everything appears to be working with pushbutton precision, at least as far as the guests can see. Prior to the elaborate main dinner she almost always serves a variety of hors d'oeuvres and is followed by at least half a dozen different desserts. Some one who is invited by Pranati for the first time for what is considered as an ordinary house party, really wouldn't know what is ahead! It sure is a special treat; something more than just a hearty meal a parade of tempting goodies. Anyone who has a weakness for tasty food like I do would soon find oneself being led to overindulgence.

If you are worried about what this might do to the waistline, the arteries etc. Pranati has found an alternative. Pranati has done a lot of studying on low calorie foods. This is part of the cooking course offered by her at different schools in the Ottawa area. She started this low calorie cooking class responding to popular requests. Besides that she has taught Indian cooking and culture, 200 ways to be a better hostess and International cooking. Currently she teaches Gourmet Cooking and also gives full day workshops on Indian meals where students are kept busy all day preparing Indian breakfast, lunch, supper and snacks. Pranati has plans to start a course in vegetarian cooking.

She has been teaching for 9 years now and has been rated very high by both her students and the OBE administration. Her students say "not only did we discover how tasty and colourful Indian cuisine is but most important, the nutritional value gave us insight into the culture of Indian people." She taught us to prepare meals that will bring compliments to the hostess" Pranati has been complimented as enthusiastic, energetic, confident, pleasant, cheerful and with ability to relate exceptionally well to students.

Her students, women and men, come from different ethnic backgrounds, various walks of life and age groups.

Her teaching needs quite a bit of planning and preparation during the day and it also means 3 to 4 evenings away from the family. But she has enjoyed it, she says, mainly because it is a great opportunity to meet people.

She has diversified her interest in cooking and it also has gone beyond the boundaries of India. Pranati is always looking for new ideas whether it is dining at a friend's house, restaurant or reading books or magazines in that field.

Pranati has appeared several times on local television, radio and also has been interviewed by local papers.

Her book "The Art of Indian Cuisine" (hardcover) published by Hawthorne in 1974 now has come out in its paperback edition and is published by Clark, Irwin & Co., Ltd, Toronto. It is available in bookstores in Canada for $7.97 and in USA for $5.97.

For this she has been credited with by inclusion of her name in the contempory Authors' a standard reference source on living authors. She is married to a Scientist, Dr. J.G. Sen Gupta and has two sons - Sandip and Supriya.

Award received

Dr. P. Somasundaran, Professor in the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences at Columbia University has been honored yet by another award - Society of Mining Engineers - Publications Board Award. The award was presented to him at the AIME Fall Meeting in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Dr. Somasundaran is the author of more than 100 technical papers and author/editor of seven books and is editor-in-chief of the International Journal, "Colloids and Surfaces". Two of his latest publications are: "Beneficiation of Mineral Fines" and "Fine Particles Processing"; both published by Society of Mining Engineers.

Last May, Dr. Somasundaran was also honored at the First Convention of Asian Indians in North America for his outstanding contribution in Engineering.

Dr. P. Somasundaran receiving SME-Publications Award from SME-AIME President Mr. Nelson Saveringhaus, Jr.

FREE FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS

In order to help the recent immigrants to settle down with minimum discomfort, The Canadian India Times has decided to send the paper free for three months to all landed immigrants who have stayed in Canada or USA FOR ONLY LESS THAN TWO MONTHS.

Therefore if you are a recent arrival in North America on an immigrant visa fill in the following coupon and send it to us.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

DATE OF ARRIVAL.....

CITY.....

POSTAL CODE.....

CLASSIFIEDS

Matrimonials

Wanted a Jat Sikh well qualified boy for a girl 5'-9"; 20 yrs. and a Canadian citizen. Please send photo and particulars to M-1736, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match preferably in Canada for a divorced Rajput girl, 25, attractive, homely, M.A. Economics, working in States. Also for her younger brother, 23, graduate, extremely handsome, tall and athletic, working in India. Caste no bar. M-1737, The Canadian India Times.

Punjabi youngman, 34, height 5' - Canadian citizen, owns established business in Toronto: Looking for a suitable match. Please write P.O. Box 585, Wakefield Que. JOX 3GO.

Brother, well-settled engineer, in Canada, from respectable, well-educated Jain family, invites matrimonial inquiries from good looking, smart, over 5'-7", under 30, well-educated, respectable, vegetarian Jain bachelors or his parents, here/India, for sister, fair, beautiful, graduate, 24, 5'-3", in Bangalore, India, for early marriage. *** Hindi/Marathi/Gujarati Jains preferred*** Contact [416] 494-8796, Toronto, Canada.

Suitable match for a Hindu Panjabi girl, 23, 5'-2", graduate presently on a visit to Canada. Two brothers well settled in Toronto. Please call 416-494-7692 or write M-1751, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for a North Indian Sood girl, 31, attractive, homely, B.A., B.Sc. nursing, working as a tutor sister in India. Sister well settled in Canada. No bars. Please write, with full details to M-1752, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from well-educated, beautiful Sikh women to match a tall handsome (non-keshadhari) Sikh young man, 30, final year medical student. Well-known Sikh family settled in North America 25 years. Returnable photograph appreciated. P.O. Box 2465, Station A, Oshawa, Ontario, L1H 7V7.

Wanted a suitable match for a Punjabi girl, B.A., living in Delhi. Write or phone for details: % R. Chopra, 76 Carey Cres, Markham (Toronto) Ont. LOH 1KO (416) 495-1230.

MARRIAGE MATCHERS

Looking for a Match?

It is easier and faster to find a more suitable partner through us.

MARRIAGE MATCHERS
P.O. Box 208, E. Rutherford, N.J. 07073

Growing trees

New Delhi, (UNI) - Scientists of the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (CSSRI) at Karnal in Haryana State have developed an economical technique for growing trees in alkali-affected panchayat lands.

The new technique is expected to give a filip to the planting of trees in the vast tracts of community-owned alkaline lands in the indo-gangetic plains.

In a field experiment using this technique, the scientists found cent per cent survival good initial growth of eucalyptus and acacia seedlings.

CSSRI turned its attention to panchayat lands as reclamation of lands not belonging to individual farmers is posing a problem.

The earlier technique of growing trees in alkaline soils consisted of digging pits, one metre deep and one metre in diameter, and filling the pit with normal soil from an area unaffected by alkali. Tree seedlings were then planted in the pit. This method was, however, costly. Unavailability of good soil and transportation costs posed additional operational difficulties. As a result, the method did not gain popularity.

The new technique consists of digging a hole 15 cm in diameter and 120 cm deep with an auger. The hole is filled with a mixture of seven to eight kilograms of farmyard manure, five kilograms of gypsum and original soil.

Half below poverty line

New Delhi, (UNI) - More than 48 per cent of India's total population of over 670 million is below the poverty line, according to the latest assessment of the Planning Commission.

Planning Minister, N.D. Tiwari said this fresh estimate of percentage of people living below the poverty line had been prepared by analysing the consumer expenditure data for 1977-78. The estimates were derived by using the poverty line of Rs 65 per capita per month in 1977-78 prices corresponding to a minimum daily requirement of 2,400 calories per person in rural areas and poverty line of Rs 75 corresponding to requirement of 2,100 calories in urban areas.

Mr. Tiwari said the latest estimates of people below the poverty line were based on the provisional and quick tabulation of the national sample survey on household consumer expenditure of the 32nd round (July 1977 to June 1978).

Nine States - Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal - have higher percentage of people below the poverty line than the national average of 46.13, according to a table attached to the minister's statement.

Heat of Corona

Ahmedabad, (Gujarat), (UNI) - Scientists of the physical research laboratory (PRL) here have successfully measured the temperature of the sun's corona.

Dr. Pratap, coordinator of the organising committee of the five-day annual conference of the astronomical society of India being held here, told UNI that the measurement of the temperature of the corona and the polarisation of light from it had an important bearing on the science of radio transmission, as variations in them affected such transmission.

A team of PRL scientists had carried out detailed observations of the sun during the total Solar Eclipse on February 16.

Pirri's Dixieland Market Ltd.

Getting bigger and better

Here now to serve you at two locations:

Retail: 1108 Pharmacy Ave. [at Lawrence] Scarborough, Phone:]759-0473]

Wholesale: 1052 Birchmount Rd. [1 block N. of Eglinton Ave.], Scarborough, Phone: 759-5214

Specializing in Indian Delicacies like fresh karela, chillies, dals, pickles, okra, patna rice, basmati rice, Indian condiments, etc. Also available Syrian [unleavened] bread.

You name it...We have it...Quality high..Prices low

UNITED TRAVELS

UNBEATABLE RETURN FARE

TO INDIA From* $895

SIMILAR LOW FARES AVAILABLE TO:

PAKISTAN, SRILANKA, BANGLADESH, MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

*From Montreal

For details and booking

Contact:

UNITED TRAVELS
5509 Yonge St.
Willowdale Toronto),
Ontario, Canada
M2N 5S3

Tel.: (416) 225-7709